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KEY

TO

THE EXERCISES

CONTAINED IN FALCK-LEBAHN'S GERMAN GRAMMAR;

AND

EXAMPLES ON THE EXPLETIVES

USED IN GERMAN.

THIRD EDITION.



L O N D O N:

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A KEY

TO

LEBAHN'S GERMAN EXERCISES.

EXERCISE I—PAGE 31.

SINGULAR.

N. dieſ-cr	dieſ-e	dieſ-eſ, this	manſ-cr	-e	-eſ, many a
G. dieſ-eſ	dieſ-er	dieſ-eſ, of this	manſ-eſ	-er	-eſ, of many a
D. dieſ-em	dieſ-er	dieſ-em, to this	manſ-em	-er	-em, to many a
A. dieſ-en	dieſ-e	dieſ-eſ, this.	manſ-en	-e	-eſ, many a

PLURAL.

N. dieſ-e, these	manſ-e, many
G. dieſ-er, of these	manſ-er, of many
D. dieſ-en, to these	manſ-en, to many
A. dieſ-e, these	manſe, many.

PLURAL.

N. mein-e, my	dein-e, thy	ſein-e, his, its	ihr-e, her
G. mein-er, of my	dein-er, of thy	ſein-er, of his, of its	ihr-er, of her
D. mein-en, to my	dein-en, to thy	ſein-en, to his, to its	ihr-en, to her
A. mein-e, my	dein-e, thy	ſein-e, his, its	ihr-e, her.

The father of the boy gave to the servant the mantle. The mother of the woman gave to the daughter the flower. The grass of the field procures to the animal the fodder. The husbands of the women gave to the children the pens.

A man gave to a son of a friend an apple. A woman gave to a daughter of a friend (fem. Freunbinn) a flower. A hen gave to a chicken of a child a corn (of grain).

This man, this woman and this child are relations of that gentleman, of that lady and of that girl. To which friend

(masc.), to which friend (fem.), or to which child gave he the letter? Many a brother, many a sister and many a child did it not. These husbands of those women gave to many children many flowers.

My father, my mother and my little sister are acquaintances of thy grandfather, of thy grandmother and of thy little aunt. He sent to his brother-in-law, to his sister-in-law and to his little grandson her trunk, her watch and her money. His cousins are the uncles of our parents. Give to your servants their salaries, but no presents.

EXERCISE II—PAGE 36.

The weather is fine. Fine weather is pleasant. The road is good. The good road is short. This book is amusing. This amusing book is instructing. My friend is a good man. My good friend is learned. My aunt is a good spirited lady. This rich merchant is the brother of that avaricious lawyer. The hand of my little brother is swollen. The expensive house of our rich cousin is new, large and elegant. He is the son of that honest, rich and learned man. The bill of the stork is long. The grass is green. The green grass of this large meadow is soft. His young brother is a wise man. My dog is faithful. The faithful dog of my poor friend is a watchful animal. Dear brother, dear sister and dear child, come here. He is no honest man's friend.

EXERCISE III—PAGE 39.

Saben sie? have *they*?

Saben Sie? have *you*?

Er hat ihr Buch, he has *her* (or *their*) book. Er hat Ihr Buch, he has *your* book. Saben Sie meinen Ring? have you my ring? Nein, ich habe Ihren Ring nicht, no, I have your ring not.

Have I? Have I not? I have the money not. What has he? He has an amusing book. Has he not a good pen?

No, but he has good paper and red ink. What have we? We have good fruits. Have *they* the large pears of that little tree? No, but they have the sweet apples of the stout farmer. You have kind parents and they have obedient children. Who has good coffee and green tea? Our friend has good tea, but he has no strong coffee. What has *your* father? He has sour wine and clear water. What have *you*? I have good bread and fresh milk. What had my shoe-maker? He had *your* old boots and my new shoes. What had my tailor? He had my blue coat and his green waistcoat. What had *you*? I had many faithful friends. Who had the white sugar? My brother. Who had the butter? My aunt. My grandfather has a large garden and a beautiful new house. Let us patience have. Have perseverance.

EXERCISE IV—PAGE 40.

Sind sie? are *they*?

Sind Sie? are *you*?

Wo sind sie? where are *they*?

Sie sind nicht hier, they are not here.

Wo sind Sie? where are *you*?

Ich bin hier, I am here.

Wo ist Ihre Börse? where is your purse? Ich habe keine Börse, I have no purse.

Wo ist Ihr Paß? where is your pass-port? Hier ist er, here is *he* (it).

Am I? I am here. He is welcome. Is he learned? Yes, he is a learned man. He is a merchant or a lawyer. Are *they* rich? No, they are poor. Are *you* ill? No, I am quite well. Where are *your* parents? They are not here. Where is *your* brother? He is in Germany. Who is this stout man? He is the servant of my rich friend. Where were *you* yesterday? I was yesterday in Greenwich. Here is my address. My cousin is a modest man. This poor boy is an industrious pupil. Who is this blind old man? He is the father of that lazy boy. Be he (*or* let him be) patient. Be ye not impatient. He was formerly a very enterprising speculator. Where were the parents of our friends?

EXERCISE V—PAGE 41.

He becomes rude. Who becomes rich? My cousin. Who becomes poor? My brother. We became pliant. Our friends grow tiresome. The lazy boy became an industrious man. His enemy became his faithful friend. They became not happy and we became very unhappy. My father grew cheerful, but my mother, her aunt and our grandmother grew very angry. When became this good poor man blind and deaf? Grow *you* not proud. Become we not (*or* let us not become) impatient. Become ye not impolite.

EXERCISE VI—PAGE 43.

I have one head and two hands. Thou hast ten fingers, two ears, two eyes and two feet. He had three friends. No, he had only one, but he has now (of them) four. We gave it to three (persons). The deposition of two or three witnesses is sufficient. A week has seven days; a day has four and twenty hours. A week has hundred and eight and sixty hours. The year has twelve months, and these together have three hundred and five and sixty days. Some months have thirty, some one and thirty days, but the February has only eight and twenty. A leap-year has three hundred six and sixty days, then has the February nine and twenty. The ark, into which Noah with his three sons and the four women went, was thirty cubits high, sixty cubits broad and three hundred cubits long. Adam became nine hundred and thirty and Noah nine hundred and fifty years old. Methusalah died in the year of the deluge in an age of nine hundred nine and sixty years. Moses became hundred and twenty, Joshua only hundred and ten years old. How old are you? I am nineteen years old. How many houses have you? I have only one. How many servants have you? I have one. Have you a sister? Yes, I

have one. Have you brothers? Yes, I have two brothers. How many aunts have you? I have (of them) eleven. Has your uncle a garden? No, he has none. Yes, he has one.

EXERCISE VII—PAGE 54.

To have.—I have had. What have you had? I have five good horses had. How many good horses have you had? Who has this beautiful flower had? We have her (*it*) had. What had you had? I had ten roses had. Had he the money had? No, he had it not had. Will he the permission of his parents had *have*? Would he the necessary perseverance have? Yes, he would the courage and the perseverance have. Would our friend so much money have? He would so much money had *have*, but he has great losses had. We have much bad weather had. Have you pleasure had? You will a great joy have. My father has a visit had. His mother has *the* fever had. Your uncle and your aunt have *the* cold had. Our brothers have *the* cough had.

To be.—I *am* been. Where *are* you been? I *am* here been. The good old man *is* not here been. We *are* ill been. I *am* this morning at home been. Why *are* you not there been? *Are* you in Germany been? *Are* you to Germany been? I *am* in Germany been. I *am* not to Germany been. My brother and my brother-in-law *were* at home been. Our friends will not so malicious be. Would his son so foolish be? Your brother would not so silly *been be* (have been). Our grandparents would not so unkind *been be* (have been). Where *is* the queen been? Where *to* *is* the queen been? The queen *is* in Scotland been. She *is* to Germany been. Why *is* she not to Ireland been? The king of the French *is* in Windsor been.

To become.—He *is* the brother-in-law of my rich and learned friend become. He *is* a dangerous rival of his cousin become. His uncle *is* minister (of state) become. He will my protector

become. This good-hearted man will the teacher of the poor orphan become. Shall we ever happy become? He would tired become *be*. The wheat will dear become. Travelling in Germany *is* cheap become. *Is* the travelling in England expensive become? My brother *was* pliant become.

Regular Verbs.—I praise the boy (*or* I am praising the boy *or* I do praise the boy.) He praises the industry of the good boy not. Praised you (*did you praise*) the boy? Why praised you the industrious boy not? I *did* praise him. *Do* praise the industry of this good boy. Love you (*do you love*) your parents, your sisters, your uncle, your aunt, your brother in-law, your sister in-law and your grandparents? Yes, I love them. Honour (you) the friend of your faithful friend! The good-natured boy led the weak old man. My mother loves me, and I love my mother. Whom loved, praised and honoured his grandfather? He loved his daughter, he praised his valiant son and honoured his faithful friend. Whom blamed he (*whom did he blame*)? He blamed the proud man, he blames his negligent pupil, he has his daughter blamed, and he will his malicious son blame. *Do* teach (*you*) *to your* children obedience. Have your children already reading and writing learned, and who has it *to them* taught? How long have you already German learned? What has the merchant sent? He has coffee, tea and rice sent. Which of your friends has that said? A Scotsman has *to me* that said. Like the French the English? I believe not. Have the French, the English or the Germans at Waterloo conquered? The Germans have against the Spaniards fought. Where lives this German? This German and that Dutchman live together. I travelled in Germany. He has in France travelled. He is to Scotland gone. My father, my mother, my uncle and my aunt will to Holland go. What will you buy? I will honey and wine buy. He bought a fine house

and a large garden. Where have you this wax bought? My brother has *made me a present of it*. Pray, fetch (you) *to me* paper, ink and pens. Pray, buy (you) *to me* red, green and blue ink. Pray, fetch (you) *to me* some sealing-wax. I have it already fetched. What has your servant fetched? He has sealing-wax and wafers fetched. I wish *to you* good night. Wish you to Germany to go? Yes, I have it already *a long time* wished. The Germans like the music. What (*price*) ask you for these shoes, these boots and these gloves? I have not *too* much asked.

Ich werde ihn morgen sehen, I shall (*am going to*) see him to-morrow.

Ich muß und will ihn sehen, I must and *will* see him.

Sie sollen es thun, ich will es haben, you *shall* do it, *I will* have it.

Ich würde das thun, I should do it.

Ich sollte das thun, I should (*was told, was commanded to*) do that.

Er wird kommen, he will come; he is going to come.

Er will kommen, he will come; he has made up his mind to come.

EXERCISE VIII—PAGE 59.

This learned man is praised, liked and esteemed. Who is honoured? Who is blamed? What is praised and what is blamed? A wise man is honoured and praised. The industry of the good poor boy was praised, and the idleness of the pupil was blamed. The Englishman, the German and the Dutchman were praised, but the Frenchman was blamed. *For what reason* were the Dutchman and the German honoured? I know it not. An honest man will always esteemed be. *Is* his rich uncle killed been? This service will to him rendered be. *Is* this important service to you already rendered been? The king is always by his ministers guided been. Will your father by good counsellors guided be? The tumult would fortunately suppressed *been be* (have been.) This steel *is* well hammered been. His wound *is* badly healed been. This corn will to-morrow mown be. The soup is too much peppered been.

Would the town plundered *been be* (have been)? The wild lion *is* tamed been.

EXERCISE IX—PAGE 62.

The brave sons of the rich count are my friends. Have the cousins of your friend the new books of the son of the rich count had? See you (*do you see*) the large apples of the small fruit-tree? How many gardens have you? The stings of the bees are sharp. The bird of his good brother sings not. Why sing the beautiful birds of her brothers not? The bears are ugly animals. The skin of the bear is brown. Are the skins of all bears brown? No, the skin of the polar-bear is white. The windows of our houses are not large. The door of my house is small. Your fathers are very honest men. The peasants are useful members of the human society. The deeds of the hero are known. The heroes purchase their glory by the blood of innocent men. The fish lives in the water. The fish like the warm water not. Why like the fish the cold water? The ice has cracks.

The peasants have horses, oxen, cows, sheep, calves and dogs. My sisters have roses, violets and pinks. In Germany there are many mountains, valleys, hills, forests, oak-trees, beech-trees and pine-trees, rivers and brooks, pikes, trouts and carps. See you those stags, deer, hares and badgers? In these villages have all (the) houses thatches. In my room are two tables, six chairs, ten pictures, two swords.

EXERCISE X—PAGE 72.

The north-wind is cold; the south-wind is warm; the east-wind is dry; the west-wind is damp. The Etna is a vulcano. The diamond is hard. The spring is pleasant, the summer warm, the autumn cool and the winter cold. The January is the first month of the year, the December the last. The May, the June, the July, the August and the September are pleasant

months. The February is cold. How is the weather *in the* October and November? The Sunday, the Monday, the Tuesday, the Wednesday, the Thursday, the Friday and the Saturday are the seven days of the week. The emperor and the king, the grand-duke and the duke, the prince and the count expected the empress and the queen, the grand-duchess and the duchess, the princess and the countess. I saw a lion and a lioness, a tiger and a tigress, a fox and a she-fox. The teachers teach the boys. The writers write the letters.

The oak, the beech, the fir, the elm-tree, the rose, the pink, the tulip, the narcissus and the lily stand in the garden. The pear, the peach, and the apricot are refreshing fruits. The Volga, the Thames, and the Danube are large rivers.

The gold and the silver are costly metals. The lead is soft ; the iron was glowing. *The** immense London is the capital *of the* rich England, and *the* merry Paris is the capital *of the* war-like France. The writing is a *just so* useful art as the reading. The empire (of) Russia is very large. The principality (of) Neufchatel belongs to the king of Prussia. The kingdom (of) England is a populous country. The empire (of) Austria and the kingdom (of) Prussia are powerful states, but yet only parts *of the* great Germany.

Have you a sledge? Yes, I have one. Have they a looking-glass? No, they have none. Has your brother a carriage? Yes, he has one. The stable is too small for all these horses. Every one loves his home, the liberty and the justice. Every *good thing* comes from God. Have you my ring? No, I have him (*it*) not. Like you the good and abhor you the evil? The cat catches in gloves no mouse. One must the iron forge when it warm is.

* The article is used before names of towns and countries, when preceded by an adjective.

EXERCISE XI.—PAGE 76.

There is, there are, es ist, es sind (when it expresses the existence in a place). *There is, there are, es giebt* (when it denotes existence in a general term).

Is there any wine ?

Ist Wein da ?

There is some.

Es ist welcher da.

Are there any apples ?

Sind Äpfel da ?

There are some.

Es sind welche da.

There are none.

Es sind keine da.

Is any one there ?

Ist Jemand da ?

There is no one.

Es ist Niemand da.

Were there many people ?

Waren viele Leute da ?

There were very many.

Es waren sehr viele da.

There are many fools.

Es giebt viele Narren.

There are many steamers in England. Es giebt viele Dampfschiffe in England.

There was a time when there were many bears in Germany. Es gab eine Zeit, wo es viele Bären in Deutschland gab.

It is warm (cold ; cool ; stormy). It is warm (cold ; cool ; stormy) weather. The weather is very fine (bad ; pleasant). It is very fine (bad ; pleasant) weather. What sort of weather is it ? It rains. What is that ? It is a brush (a pen ; a knife). How are you ? Very well, I thank you. Are there any news ? There is a man, who it do would. There was a man here. There are countries where this fashion is. There are two gentlemen in the room. Is this river deep ? I believe so (*I think so*). Is that true ? I believe it not (*I don't think so*). Is your friend in the garden ? I suppose so. What man is that ? It is a bishop or a cardinal. What sort of people are *this* (these) ? *It* (they) *are* monks, bookbinders and jewellers. Is this a mouse ? No, it is a rat. *What sort of* animals are those ? A camel, a stork and a cat.

EXERCISE XII.—PAGE 78.

Whose hat is this ? It is mine. Whose muff is this ? It is mine. Whose glass is this ? It is mine. Whose coat is this ?

It is thine. Whose pen is that? It is his. Whose inkstand is that? It is hers. Whose fish is this? It is ours. Whose flower is that? It is yours. Whose house is that? It is theirs. Whose garden is that? It is mine. Whose purse is this? It is yours. Whose book is that? It is ours. Is this his watch? No, it is hers. Is this your money? Yes, it is mine. Is that his country-house? No, it is not his, it is hers. Pray, give (you) *to me* my new saddle. I have yours not, but I will *to you* mine lend. Pray, give you *to me* the golden ring of your brother. I have his not, but I will *to you* hers give. Pray, give you *to me* one of your lamps. I can *to them* none of mine give, but I will *to you* one of theirs send. Is this gentleman an acquaintance of you (*of yours*)? Yes, he is a friend of me (*of mine*). Is Mr. N. your friend? Yes, I believe so. Is Mrs. L. an acquaintance of you (*of yours*?) Yes, I believe she is a friend of me (*of mine*). Belong these pictures to you? No, they belong not to me, but to a friend of me (*of mine*) (*or to one of my friends*). To which of your friends belongs this garden? He (*it*) belongs to my cousin N. Are this (*these*) your pens? No, *it are* not mine, they belong to a cousin of me (*of mine*) (*or to one of my cousins*). Are this (*these*) your birds? No, *it are* not ours, *it are* those of our friend B. Have you yet your silver knives and forks? Yes, we have yet ours, his and hers (*or theirs*). Are this (*these*) your tables? No, *it are* those of my sister (*or they belong to my sister*).

EXERCISE XIII.—PAGE 85.

Wer ist da? *who is there*? Ich bin es, it is I. Sind Sie es? is it you? Er ist es, it is he. Sie ist es, it is she. Sind es Ihre Schwestern? are they your sisters? Es sind meine Schwestern nicht, they are not my sisters.

Who is this gentleman? It is my father. Who is that lady? It is my mother. Is this his grandfather? No, it is his uncle. See you (*do you see*) that pretty bird? Which? The one who (*which*) sings. Whom sent you to him? My servant.

To whom paid you the money? To our shoemaker and to his tailor. What said he? Who is this stranger? It is a relation of me (*of mine*). It is a German, who to me news from your father brought has. The boy to whom I the book gave, is the son of our gardener. He who content is, is rich. He who much speaks, does little. Who could that know? Where is he? Who is he? He is in Germany. He is a friend of me (*of mine*). Where were you? Where did he that? Which of his sons is dead? What said you to him and to her? Who said to you this? Know you who it to him said? Know you what he to him said? Know you where he it to him said?

Whose house is that? It is that of Mr. N. It is mine. Whose pen is this? It is that of my father. It is yours. To whom belongs this hat? He (*it*) belongs to me. He (*it*) belongs to my son. To whom belongs this muff? She (*it*) belongs to my aunt. To whom belong these flowers? They belong to us (to me; to thee; to him; to her; to you; to them; to you). They belong to my sister. What belongs to you of these things? This apple, that pear and this glass. Whatever he say may, I believe *to him* not. Whoever it command may, I shall it not do. We may go wherever you wish. What sort of a man *is* here been? An old man. What sort of a one? The one to whom you the money to pay have. What sort of a woman was here? A young woman. What sort of a one? Your washerwoman. What sort of a horse have you bought? A brown. I have a book bought. What sort of a one? Goethe's Faust. What ladies will come? Mrs. N. and Mrs. O. What gentlemen expect you? I expect the Messrs. N. and O. Have you good coffee? Yes, I have some. Have you fresh milk? Yes, I have some. Have you change? Yes, I have some. Have you apples and plums? Yes, I have some. Such a friend (masc.) and such a friend (fem.) deserve confidence. Such an enemy deserves contempt. Such a conduct

recommends a young man not. Such a man's son finds support. To such a man should I it not given have. That (*those*) are good people. Are this (*these*) good people? This friend is faithful, that enemy is dangerous. To whom belongs that house? Which? That with the large windows and the small doors. It belongs to his uncle or to his aunt. It belongs to our cousin, who it lately bought has. What a fine man! What a pretty woman! What a lovely child! What weather! What man is this? What woman is that? Is the house, which you bought have, large? Is that merchant *so* rich as this? Whose paper have you taken? I have that of my nephew taken. Which is the paper that you to-day received have? This have I to-day and that yesterday received. The house, *the door of which* you admired, belongs to a rich Jew. He who that not believe will (*he*) must leave it alone. What sort of a bird is that? It is a sparrow. Which of your sons is in Oxford? Which of your daughters is the youngest? What for call you me? Who and where is the gentleman, who to you this beautiful horse sold has? I know it not. Which hotel is the best? Which is the best hotel in Cologne?

EXERCISE XIV.—PAGE 89.

Is some one here been? No, *there is* no-one here been. To whom have you it said? I have it yet to no-one said. Why have you not some one to him sent? Have you something from them received? No, I have nothing from them received. No, I have nothing at all from them received. Yes, I have something from them received. Knows some-one it? Yes, every one knows it. Who for instance? Your parents, your sisters, your grandparents, your niece, many of your friends and all your enemies know it. Are you of that sure? Yes, all whom I to you named have, know it, but neither the German and the Dutchman, nor the Norwegian know it, even not your servant. Has none of my teachers *after me* enquired?

Is Germany a rich or a poor country? It is neither of the two, but it is a large country. Have you anything? Yes, I have empty bags. Why have you nothing therein (in them)? Wherein (in where)? In your empty bags. Have you butter and cheese? Yes, will you thereof? (*will you have any*)? Yes, give you to me *if you please* some thereof, (*some of it, of them*). Pray give you to me some meat. What sort of meat wish you (to have)? I beg *for* beef. Will you (have) veal? Yes, give you to me *if you please* some of it. Waiter, bring you *to me* something to eat. What wish you to have? What sort of meat have you? We have good beef, mutton, veal and pork, or wish you venison (to have)? Yes, bring you to me some thereof (*of it*), I am hungry and thirsty. What sort of wine drink (*take*) you? Bring you to me red wine. How much? Bring you to me a bottle thereof (*of it*). Bring you to me a bottle (of) Rhinewine. What sort command (*wish*) you? Give you to me *a half* bottle (of) Niersteiner or old Johannisberger. Whereof (of what) spoke you? Whereafter (*what*) asked he you? I have it myself seen. He has it himself done. Even Schiller, Goethe and Voss were of this opinion. Even a child can that comprehend. My sister *is* not there been and I neither.

EXERCISE XV.—PAGE 104.

The pupil saw his teacher come and took his book. When the pupil his teacher come saw, took he his book. The pupil, who his teacher come saw, took his book. If you not at home remain, so go I also out. Why smile you? Because I gay am. Why weep you? Because my friend died *is*. Why are you vexed? Because I my beautiful glass broken have and it not mended be can. Do to thy neighbour, what thou wishest that he to thee may do. Where nothing is, loses the king his right. God sees thee when thou thyself alone thinkest. When

the snow falls, make the children snow-balls, and when the frost comes, slide they on the ice. I was so thirsty, that my lips quite dry were. The timid hare sleeps with open eyes, but the lion does the same, although he fearless is. The older thou growest, the nearer comest thou to thy grave. When he this said, began the eyes of my friend to water. The seaman fears the waterfowls, because they often the forerunners of a storm are.

Neighbour, in the sense of *brother* is rendered by *der Nächste*, an adjective used substantively, but when it means *one dwelling near*, we say *der Nachbar*.

When Jesus twelve years old was, went he for the first time with his parents to Jerusalem to the passover. And when the days fulfilled were and they again home went, remained Jesus at Jerusalem, and his parents knew it not, for they thought he *were* among the companions, and sought him therefore among their relations and acquaintances. When they him however not found, went they back to Jerusalem, and sought him there, where they him in the temple sit found, among the teachers, that he to them listened and asked. And all, who to him listened, wondered (themselves) at his understanding and his answers. And when his parents him saw, said his mother to him: My son, why hast thou that done? Look, thy father and I have thee with sorrow sought. But he said: How could you me seek? Knew you not, that I be must in that which my father's is? And they understood the saying not, which he to them spoke.

Das Gebet des Herrn, the Lord's Prayer . . . page 105

— auf Erden. In the old High-German language feminine substantives were declined also in the singular; such expressions are: zu Gunsten, *in favour of*; von Seiten, *on the part of*; an seiner Seiten, *by his side*, &c.

Das Glaubensbekenntnis, the belief — 105

<i>Die zehn Gebote</i> , the ten commandments . . .	— 105
<i>Ein allgemeines Tischgebet</i> , a general grace . .	— 106
<i>Dankgebet nach Tische</i> , grace after dinner . .	— 106

COMPOUND WORDS.—PAGE 107.

Kernel-fruit is a fruit, which from a kernel *up-grown* is. Stone-fruit is a fruit, which a stone has. The fruit-tree is a tree, which fruit bears. The fruit-kernel is a kernel, the kernel-fruit is a fruit. The work-day is a day, the day's-work is a work; the journey-day; the day's-journey; the pigeon-house, the house-pigeon; the garden-flower, the flower-garden.

EXERCISE XVI.—PAGE 108.

I have to my eldest brother my interesting book lent. To my eldest brother have I my interesting book lent. My interesting book have I to my eldest brother lent. Have you your interesting book to your eldest brother lent? No, I have my interesting book to my eldest brother not lent. I have my interesting book not to my eldest, but to my youngest brother lent. If I my interesting book to my eldest brother not lent had, so would he angry become *be*. If I my interesting book not to my brother lent had, so should I it to you lend. Why have you your book to your brother lent? Because he it wished. Why have you your book not to your brother lent? Because I it to my uncle lent had. Why have you your book to your brother not lent? Because I it not for him fit thought. If I to my brother my book lent had, so would he it torn have. Had I to my brother my book lent, so should I it no more have. *I wish you had* your good book to your negligent brother lent!

EXERCISE XVII.—PAGE 111.

Little (referring to *quantity*), wenig; *little* (referring to *size*), klein; as: Er ist ein kleiner Mann. Ein wenig Wein, a little wine. Haben Sie Wein

genug? have you wine enough? Ich habe nur wenig (or nicht viel), aber genug, I have not much, but enough. Sprechen Sie deutsch? do you speak German? Ein wenig, a little.

This my good child is always obedient. Have you some good friends? Yes, I have *of them* many. Have you much good salt? Yes, I have some. Have you much good paper? No, I have but *a little*. Have you many powerful enemies? No, I have of them only very few. Have you a house? Yes, I have a large (*one*) and a small (*one*). Is it a good (*one*)? Yes, it is a very good and convenient (*one*). Every new house is damp. She has much money, but little sense. Have you many good pens? I have much paper and ink and many good pens. She has many pretty and costly things. He has to me various trifles sent. We have half England and *the whole of* Ireland *through-travelled*. He is a London citizen. He is a Hambro' merchant's son and a very nice man. This young man is a *learned man's* son. Here is a steel-pen. Is it a good (*one*)? I believe so. A nobleman is not always a noble(-minded) man; and a noble(-minded) man is not always a nobleman. A noble(-minded) lady is not always a noble-lady.

EXERCISE XVIII—PAGE 114.

My garden is large, his (*one*) is larger, but yours is the largest. Where is your youngest brother? He is with my eldest sister to Germany gone. Is your uncle richer than your cousin? My aunt is the richest of all my relations. *Is* your youngest niece *a long time* in Germany been? *She is for a year* there been. Pray, give you to me better writing-paper. I have no better paper, but I will to you my best ink and good pens give. Have you a good German grammar? Yes, but my sister has a better (*one*) than I. Our father is the most happy man. He is just *so* happy as our nephew rich is. My niece is more happy than her grandmother, she is also richer than *your* grandfather, but she is less pretty than the bride of my

friend. Whose situation is less agreeable than his? His nephew's son is a more industrious boy than William.

The lion is the noblest animal-of-prey and less bloodthirsty than the tiger. This wine is more expensive and better than that. The peasant is a more useful member of the human society than the soldier. The travelling in England is very cheap; it is *nearly* as cheap as (*it is*) in Germany, but where is it cheapest? The weather is to-day *as* pleasant *as* it yesterday was; it is a little warmer. Was it yesterday indeed colder than it to-day is? My boots are much better and yet cheaper than yours. Have you London ale? Have you Hambro' (smoke-dry) beef? Good Rhinewine is better than the best porter. Have you ever the very-best London porter tasted? Have you more money than your friend? I have a bad dinner had, my breakfast was *just as* bad, but the wine was worst. *Are* you longer in Germany been than I? The days are now longer than the nights; consequently are the nights shorter than the days. You are very kind. He is very officious, but his brother is more officious. Who is the most obliging (*one*) among all your friends? Your cousin spoke loud, your uncle laughed louder, and your sister sang loudest. Iron is hard, steel is harder, but platina is the hardest metal. This water is deep, that well is deeper, but this (*one*) is deepest. This milk is sour, this apple is sourer, but your wine is sourest. My friend's ox is fat, his sheep are fatter, but his cow is fattest. He has a bitter almond and more bitter wormwood. His mother wept the bitterest tears at his conduct. The weather was yesterday mild, to-day is it yet milder. He is more false than brave. What sort of weather is it? It is rough, much rougher than yesterday.

To express the notion of continuity we use *lang*, placed after the substantive, as: *mein ganzes Leben lang*, *all my lifetime*; *einen ganzen Monat lang*, for a whole month; *eine Zeitlang*, for a while; *lange* or *eine lange Zeit*, a long time; *nach langer Zeit*, after a long time; *ein langer*

Mann, a tall man; ein langer Baum, a lofty tree;—schon lange, längst, a long while ago; noch nicht gar lange, not long since, but lately; noch lange nicht vollkommen, far from being perfect; so lang ich denken kann, while I remember; sie konnten lange kein Wort sprechen, they were a long time without speaking a word; er hat Langeweile, he wants pastime; the time hangs heavy on his hands; die Zeit wird ihr lang, she wants company.

EXERCISE XIX.—PAGE 117.

Pray, tell (you) *to me* how far it from London to Greenwich is. The distance between London and Greenwich is about four English miles. Know you, whether the streets of London more clean are than those of Mentz? Have you von Schiller's poems? Yes, I have Fredrick von Schiller's works. Have you W. von Göthe's and Körner's works read? Have you the statue of the Duke of Wellington seen? This is *during the* reign of Victoria the first happened. It happened after the death of William the fourth. Know you the duke of York? Have you Sir Robert Peel's black horse seen?

EXERCISE XX.—PAGE 119.

George the third, king of England, died in the one and sixtieth year of his reign. The first (of) May is a great holiday for the chimney-sweepers in London. The battle of Waterloo was on the eighteenth (of) June fought, that of Trafalgar on the one and twentieth (of) October. Japhet was Noah's first son. Christ is on the third day *risen from the death*. The thirtieth (of) March is my birth-day. Pray, give you *to me* the first, second, third, fourth and eight volume of his new work. Pray, give you to him the ninth and thirteenth volume. Gave he to you the fourteenth and fifteenth volume of W. Scott's works? What asked he you? My neighbour asked me *what day of the month* we to-day have. Know you *what date* we to-day write? Yes, we have the four and twentieth (of) May. No, I know it (for) certain (*I am sure*) that we to-day the five

and twentieth write. Send you to me yet one (*one more*) copy of Göthe's works. Wish you also *one more* copy of Schiller's works? No, I thank you, but I want *one more* German dictionary and *one more* German grammar. Pray, send you *to me* an other German dictionary, *the one* which I received have, is too small. Pray, give you to us *an other* box. Pray, give you to us *one more* box. Pray, give you to us *yet one more* book. Give you to us yet one more book. Know you of which country Henry the eighth king was? Yes, he was king of England. Charles the fifth was emperor of Germany and king of Spain. William the fourth was king of England, Scotland and Ireland. Who was Francis the first? He was emperor of Austria. Who is now queen of England? Victoria the first. *What is the name of* the consort of the queen Victoria the first? Is to-day the eight and twentieth (of) April? No, *it is* to-day the nine and twentieth.

PAGE 123.

Hegiages through-travelled his empire without retinue and without any mark of distinction. He met (to) an Arab of the desert and *addressed* him with these words: "My friend, *do tell me, what sort of* a man this Hegiages is, of whom one so much talks?" "Hegiages" answered the Arab "is *not a* man, he is a monster!" What *reproaches* one to him? "*A multitude of crimes.*" "Hast thou him ever seen?" "No!" "Well then, *lift thy eyes up*, thou speakest to him!" The Arab, without the least surprise to show, *looked at* him with firm eye, and said: "But know you who I am?" "No!" "I am of ~~the~~ family Zobair, out of which every offspring one day in the year foolish is; to-day is my day." Hegiages laughed at *a so* ingenious excuse.

N. fein Reich	fein-e Reich-e
G. fein-es Reich-es	fein-er Reich-e
D. fein-em Reich-e	fein-en Reich-en
A. fein Reich	fein-e Reich-e.

N. die finnreich-e Entschuldigung	die finnreich-en Entschuldigung-en
G. der finnreich-en Entschuldigung	der finnreich-en Entschuldigung-en
D. der finnreich-en Entschuldigung	den finnreich-en Entschuldigung-en
A. die finnreich-e Entschuldigung	die finnreich-en Entschuldigung-en.

EXERCISE XXI.—PAGE 137.

Who bakes the bread? The baker. What bakes the baker? The bread. Has the baker the bread baked? The baker has the bread well (badly, not well) baked. The cook roasted the cock. Who has the cock roasted? The cook. What has the cook roasted? The cock. The cook has the cock not roasted, but she has him (*it*) cooked. Why has the cook the cock *yet not* roasted? The dog bit the boy. Has a dog you bitten? The boy cheated his teacher and his school-comrades. Who was by the boy cheated? The girl broke a glass. Who has a glass broken? The grandmother scolded her granddaughter. Why has the grandmother her granddaughter scolded? I know it not. Know you it really not? Have you it never known? Who will with you go? (*Who is going with you?*) Who went with her? Who is with your sister gone? My mother and my brother are with her gone. Know you *to whom* this gentleman resembles? Who has *to him* ever resembled? Who called me? Called you me? Has any-one you called? *Do call him.* I have him (*you know*) already called. I called him (*surely*) already. I shot a hare. Where shot you a deer? I have no deer, but a stag shot. He *wished to* a stag shoot and hit a donkey. Who sings? Who sang *just now*? Your niece sings very beautifully. No, she has very badly sung? When and where sang she? Has she yesterday sung? What found you *just now*? I have nothing found. When and where died your father? My father *is not* died. With whom came you? I am with your uncle come. He threw the nosegay on the table. Find you it to-day cold, cool or warm? Found you the

weather yesterday pleasant? *Of whom* think you now? I thought *of* my parents. Think you often *of* me? What did this man there? He has nothing done. That have I well thought (*I thought so.*)

EXERCISE XXII.—PAGE 141.

Will you *to me* a glass (of) wine give. Pray, give you *to me* some bread and cheese. Waiter, bring you *to me* a newspaper. Which newspaper wish you (*to have*)? Have you the Times? Yes. Then bring you *to me* that. Will you *to me* some eggs bring. Let you us into the theatre go. Let you us at home remain. Let you us home go. Let you us out-go. Remain at home, children. Come soon back, boys. Give you *to me* a cigar. *What* sort? I beg *for* a principes. Waiter, bring you *to me* a cup (of) coffee!

A nobleman, who highway-robbery carried-on had, was prisoner taken and in Paris *broken-on-a-wheel*. The clergyman of his village, who him to the prayer of his parishioners recommended, said, "Let us God pray for the *Sir of N.*, our landlord, who in Paris *of his* wounds died is.

Ich aber will's; er soll doch! I, however, will have it; he surely shall! Sieh' Dich doch um, pray look round you! Nimm noch ein Goldstück, aber dann laß ab von mir! Take another piece of gold, but then leave me! Prob' es doch 'mal, pray make a single attempt. (*From Undine.*)

Charles the fifth was in his youth indefatigable the living languages to learn. "For" used he often to say: "Italian must I know, *in order* with the pope, Spanish, *in order* with my mother (Joan), English, *in order* with my aunt (Margaret of York), Dutch, *in order* with my friends and play-fellows, French, *in order* with myself to SPEAK, German, however, that I once emperor become can.

EXERCISE XXIII.—PAGE 143.

My correspondent in Hamburgh answered the letter of my father. The smith has *to me* this axe recommended. The marshal dismissed the cadet. Our teacher has *to us* this rule explained. Who has the battle of Waterloo won? His uncle left *to him* a large fortune. You have your son spoiled. Why have you *to him* not contradicted? The enemy destroyed the town. His conduct has *to me* much displeased.

A scholar wished *to go-on-a-journey* and begged the rector of the school for permission *thereto*. This-one refused it; he went to the co-rector, and it (*there*) ensued a like answer. *Of-this-notwithstanding* went he away. When he now returned, should (*was to*) he *on account of his disobedience* punished be; he excused himself however with the grammatical rule: Two negations are *to an* affirmation alike.

I had the pleasure your letter *to* receive. Had Blücher or Wellington the glory the battle of Waterloo to decide? Has he a right *to you* to contradict?

EXERCISE XXIV.—PAGE 145.

Als er die Augen nach dem Walde aufhob, kam es ihm ganz eigent-
lich vor, als sehe er durch das Laubegitter den nickenden Mann hervor-
kommen, when he raised his eyes towards the wood, it appeared to him
quite distinctly, as if he saw the nodding man come forth through the
web-work of leaves. (*From Undine.*)

Who of your acquaintances goes out? Go you out? No, I
go not out, but my father will out-go. The mail *arrived* at
eight *o'clock*. When *arrived* the letter? When the letter from
my brother *arrived*, was *my mother* not at home. He has an
intention out-to-carry. He has his intention already out-car-
ried. When carried he it out? When I *about* was to the Rhine
to go, received I the news of the death of my cousin, and this
held me back. *Because* me this then back *held*, must I later

off-set. The servant brought the tea in *when* my mother and my sister *away-went*. My mother and my sister went away when the servant the tea in-brought. *When* went your niece and your cousin away? They are *just now* away-gone. Why went your tailor away? It was not my tailor *who* away-went, but it was the joiner, whom the carpenter here-sent has. *Why sent* the carpenter the joiner *here*? *Because* I to him something to order *had*. What have you to him ordered? I ordered (to) him *to me* a chest-of-drawers to make. *Leave* you *off* me to torment. Who is the gentleman, who there about-walks? Where walks a gentleman about? I know him not. Know you the gentleman, who to your brother assisted? Assisted some one to my brother? Has any one to my brother assisted? Stood you near when he the letter read? Who has to you assisted? Who has near to you stood.

Der (or derjenige welcher) diese Geschichte aufschreibt, he who writes this history. Sieh' es ihm nach, excuse him; ich sehe es ihm nach, I excuse him; ich habe es ihm nachgesehen, I have excused him; Ich werde es Ihnen nachsehen, I shall excuse you.

Guldbrends Gemüth begann, sich von Undinen ab-, und Bertalden zu- zuwenden, H.'s mind began *to turn away* from Undine and *to turn to* Bertalda,—so daß ein kalter Schauer ihn bald von ihr weg, und dem Menschenkinde Bertalda entgegen trieb, so that a cold shuddering would soon drive him away from her, and (would drive him) towards *Bertalda a human being*. [ein kalter Schauer trieb ihn bald von ihr weg und (trieb ihn) dem Menschenkinde Bertalda entgegen.] (*Undine*.)

EXERCISE XXV.—PAGE 150.

What costs a quarter pound of this coffee? What costs a half pound tea? What cost *two-and a half* ells of this cloth? *Three and a half* dollars. What costs a half bottle Rhinewine? *One and a half* florins. What costs the half of this cheese? *Four and a half* dollars. What costs this blue coat? Twelve and a half dollars. What costs this hat? Four and a third

(part of a) dollars. Can you *to me* a half sovereign change? O yes. How many dollars give you *to me* for a half sovereign? I will to you three and a half dollars Prussian *Current-money* therefore (*for it*) give. How much say you? Three and a half dollars Prussian Current-money. What is a sovereign in Cologne worth? About seven dollars Prussian current-money. Is the change always equal? No, sometimes receives one in Aix-la-Chapelle only six and three fourths dollars Prussian current-money for a sovereign of English money.

Know you *what o'clock* it is? Can you to me tell what o'clock it is? Yes, it is nearly four *o'clock*. Know you that *for sure*? I believe it is three quarters upon four (*a quarter to four*). It is a quarter upon five ($\frac{1}{4}$ past 4.) It is five minutes after (*past*) four. It is five minutes before seven. Is it already six? No, it is only half six ($\frac{1}{2}$ past 5). Is it already seven? Yes, it is already half eight ($\frac{1}{2}$ past 7).

A little Jew's-boy was in the public school by the teacher asked: "How many quarters has an ell?" "*Three and a half quarters*"—was the answer.

EXERCISE XXVI.—PAGE 152.

I have to him that more than once said, and say it to you now *once for all*. It is to me all one. He is a double-tongued man. Three times three are nine; four times five are twenty; five times six are thirty; nine times ten are ninety; twelve times twenty are two hundred and forty. The bear goes on *all four* (feet). The last-born son was the darling of the mother. I waited till last. First do this and then that. He has manifold rewards received. I have him more than ten times warned. Half boiled and half roasted. This is my last word. I went from one end of the garden to the other.

Biß. Warten Sie biß morgen, wait till to-morrow; *biß Montag*, till Monday; *biß heute Abend*, till this evening; *biß auf den Abend*, till evening;

bis an den Morgen, till morning; bis zum andern Morgen, till the next morning; bis auf diesen Tag, till this day, even to this day; bis auf diesen Augenblick, till this moment. Bis jetzt, bisher, hitherto, till now; bis hierher, to this place; bis dahin, to that place.—Bis an den Hals im Wasser, up to the chin in water; er ward roth bis an die Ohren, he blushed up to his ears; er ist nur bis Frankreich gekommen, he is but come to France.

EXERCISE XXVII.—PAGE 152.

Correspondence between the sacristan of the cathedral in Berlin and the king Fredrick the Great.

Sire! I inform your Majesty, firstly: that hymn-books for the royal family are wanting; I inform your Majesty secondly: that *there is wood wanting*, the royal tribunal properly to warm; I inform your Majesty thirdly: that the ballustrade, towards the river, behind the church, *to-fall-down* threatens.

Answer of the king.

I inform the (Mr.) sacristan Schmidt for the first: that *he who* sing will, himself books buy *may*. I inform the (Mr.) sacristan Schmidt for the second: that *he who* himself warm will, wood buy may; I inform the (Mr.) sacristan Schmidt for the third: that the ballustrade towards the river him nothing concerns; I inform the (Mr.) sacristan Schmidt for the fourth: that I no further correspondence with him have will.

I saw two and two ladies, three and three gentlemen, four and four children together go. They arrived two (at a time), three (at a time), four (at a time) or five *at a time*. These two learned-men are of one (or *the same*) opinion. It is to me the same (thing). Here are three sorts (of) sugar, two sorts (of) coffee and four sorts (of) tea.

EXERCISE XXVIII.—PAGE 156.

This is the privilege of every honest man. Some people said this. I have many-an hour pleasantly with him spent. Has

your guardian to you something sent? No, he has to me nothing sent. Give you to me *if you please* some bread. I want paper and pens. I want ink. Want you also wafers or sealing-wax and a seal? Has your brother to you something given? Yes, he has to me some money, some paper, a few wafers, some ink and a few steel-pens given. Have you money? Yes, I have money enough. Can you to me some money lend? No, I have none. Have you ever such a thing seen? Have you much gold? I have only a little gold, but I have much silver. He has his whole property *wasted-in-gaming*. I have all his books seen. Have you also all his gold seen? All his books, empty bags and empty wine-bottles are the inheritance of his nephew. Pray, give you to me some (*a few*) apples, some (*a few*) pears, some (*a few*) plums, some (*a few*) apricots, some (*a few*) sweet-oranges, some (*a few*) nuts, some (*a little*) sugar, some (*a little*) milk, some water, some meat, a cup (of) coffee, a cup (of) tea and a glass (of) wine. Take some almonds or some raisins. Pray, take you a glass (of) lemonade, some cherries or some honey. Pray, give you to my (*Mr.*) neighbour a bunch of grapes or a sweet-orange. Some salt, pray (*or if you please*). Some pepper, pray. Have you cream enough? Have you milk and sugar enough? *Where-with* (with what) can I (*to*) you serve? I thank *to you*, I have of *all*. I beg *for* some milk. Give you to me some more wine, if you please. Give you to me some more bread, if you please. I beg for a *butter-bread* (some bread and butter). Shall I to you some more pudding give? I beg *for* a small piece. Yes, *if you please*. No, I thank (you). Will you (have) some more mustard? *Command* you (*will you take*) some more wine? May I for a little salt ask?

Have you any thing to eat? Yes, I have pudding, roast beef, roast veal, roast mutton, venison and vegetables. What command you (*what will you take*)? I beg *for* a plate (of)

venison. Waiter, bring you to me a piece of pudding. Have you any thing to drink? Yes, I have red wine. Have you nothing to eat? No. Have you nothing to drink? Yes, I have fresh spring-water. What have we to pay? What have you had? Have you anything bought? No, we have nothing bought. Where has your brother all his money wasted-in-gaming? How much wine have you had? We have one-and-a half bottles (of) Rhinewine had. If a whole bottle (of) Champaign five florins costs, what costs then a half bottle? The half of five is two-and-a-half. We have very little water, but much wine drunk. Your brothers have many friends, but few enemies. *This* (these) are *all* English shawls. Have your (*Mrs.*) mother, your (*Mrs.*) aunt, your (*Miss*) sister and your (*Miss*) cousin many silk gloves? Yes, they have each several pairs. Has your (*Miss*) sister *none but* silk gloves? Has your (*Mrs.*) mother *none but* leather shoes? No, she has many silk shoes, but she has more leathern. Is (there) much money in London? Yes, there is much money in London. *Are there* many markets in London? Yes, *there are* very many markets.

EXERCISE XXIX.—PAGE 159.

It has yesterday hailed, thundered, lightened and stormed, and to-day rains it, also blows it strongly. It is said, the prince of S. *be died*, but it appears, as if this news overhasty *be*. It concerns the fight for liberty, right and fatherland. *It concerned his honour*, (his honour was at stake). *It concerned his good reputation*. (His good reputation was at stake). *It forbodes to me* (I anticipate) that I a letter from my brother receive shall. To him *is due* esteem. *To every* honest man displeases such a conduct. *Me* and *him* freezes, hungers and thirsts. It wondered us your parents there to see. *It is the question*, (*it is uncertain*) whether our relations come will.

Hungered you? (*were you hungry?*) *Hungers* you (*are you hungry?*) *Thirsts* you (*are you thirsty?*) Were you thirsty? Such a play may be looked at. We had *yesterday evening* (last night) company (a party), and there was much sung, joked, danced, played and laughed, (singing, joking, dancing, playing and laughing). *I regret* him offended to have. *I repent* to him that said to have. *What do you repent of?* What *do you want?* *I want* money and patience to wait. It has to me the opportunity been wanting. What for *is due* to him contempt? To him *is due* contempt, because he dishonest is. *It forboded* to me, to thee, to him, to her, to us, to you, to you, and to them, (*I, thou, he, she, we, you, you, they anticipated*). It gladdened me, thee, him, her, us, you, you, and them (*I was glad, thou wast glad, &c.*) *To whom* behoves it? It behoves *to my* father, *to thy* mother, *to his* uncle, *to her* brother, *to our* brother-in-law, *to your* parents, *to your* children, to her (*or to their*) relations. It surprised my teacher, thy cousin, his sister, her aunt, our relations, your grandparents, your nephews, their daughters. *To whom* succeeded it (*who succeeded*) his purpose to obtain? (To) the godfather of my brother, (to) the godmother of thy sister, (to) the niece of his friend (masc.), (to) the friend (fem.) of her grandfather, (to) the brothers of your friends, (to) the sisters of your teachers and (to) the parents-in-law of the rich merchant. It dawns already. It dawned already at 5 o'clock. *Me pains* my foot. What aches you? My head and my finger. I have head-aches. Have you tooth-ache?

We often use the pronoun *es* to express some unknown, strange or mysterious agency, as: *als er es im Waldesdunkel rauschen hörte*, as he heard a rushing in the darkness of the wood; *es ward auch draussen stille*, all without became still. *Da rief es neben ihm mit anmuthiger Stimme*, that instant a gentle voice cried near him. *Aber aus des Brunnens Oeffnung stieg es gleich einer Wasserfäule herauf*, but an appearance rose from the opening of the fountain like a white column of water. (*From Undine.*)

Wie könnte es dem lieben jungen Blut einfallen, alte Leute von ihren Sigen zu verjagen? how is it possible, that so good a young man could think of driving old people from their seats? Es mag mit ihren Schäkereien ganz was Artiges sein, her frolics may be something very pleasing; es ist gar ein Andres, und die heilige Geduld selbstn würd' es am Ende satt, that is quite a different affair, and would at last weary out the patience even of a saint; es steht dort noch ein recht artiges Sesselein, there is still quite a snug little chair; sie meint es nicht böse, she means no harm; es ging indessen, it turned out however. Es sind nun wohl fünfzehn Jahre vergangen, it is now about fifteen years since. Es ist freilich bei armen Leuten nicht so damit, wie Ihr es meinen mögt, Herr Ritter, poor people, to be sure, cannot in such a case act as you may think, Sir knight; es war zu nichts, it was all in vain; ist sie nicht getauft, so giebt's da nichts zu zögern, ist sie es aber doch, so kann bei guten Dingen zu wenig eher schaden als zu viel, if she has not been baptized, there is no time to be lost; but if she has been, it is more injurious, in regard to good things, to do too little than too much.

Manch einem Fischer ward es schon so gut, ein zartes Wasserweib zu belauschen, many a fisherman has been so fortunate as to catch a view of a delicate maiden of the waters. Aber es ist ein gar Uebles dabei, but there is some peculiar evil connected with it. (*From Undine.*)

PAGE 161.

Who has *to you* this commanded? He offered *to me* his support. My sister advised *to me* to you to write. I will *to you* my horse show. We listened *to you* with great attention. Your cousin announced *to me* the death of his son. Say you *to me* (*tell me*) if you please *what o'clock it is*. He grudges *to us* our happiness. Permit you *to me* you to accompany.

EXERCISE XXX.—PAGE 165.

Ich vertreibe mir die Zeit mit Lesen, I amuse myself with reading.

Er vertreibt sich die Zeit mit Spielen, he amuses himself at play.

Womit vertreiben Sie sich die Zeit? With what do you amuse yourself?

Wie befindet sich Ihre Frau Gemahlinn? How does Mrs.—find herself?

Wie befindet sich Ihr Herr Gemahl? How does Mr.—find himself?

Meine Frau befindet sich sehr wohl, my wife (Mrs.—) is very well.

Mein Mann befindet sich nicht wohl, my husband (Mr.—) is not well.

Die Frage beantwortet sich leicht, that question is easily answered.

Die Thüre öffnete sich, the door was opened.

Das versteht sich, that is a matter of course.—

(Da soll sich's entscheiden, there shall the decision be made. In Deinen Armen ruht sich's so gut, it is so grateful to rest in your arms. In klingenden Krystallgewölben, durch die der Himmel mit Sonn' und Sternen hereinsieht, wohnt sich's schön, in resounding domes of crystal, through which the sky looks in with sun and stars, it is delightful to dwell.

From Undine.)

They deceive themselves. They deceive one another. We love ourselves. We love one another. We love one another. They trust themselves not. They trust one another not. She blames herself. They blame themselves. They blame one another. He has *one of his fingers* off-shot. I have it *to him* into *the* hand given. *I am confident* it to execute. Are you confident it to execute? He recollected (himself of) me. She *determined* it to do. He *determined* it not to do. I find myself well. How finds she herself? How find they themselves? How find you yourself? How finds herself your (*Mrs.*) mother? How finds himself your (*Mr.*) father? How finds himself your (*Mr.*) brother? How finds herself your (*Mrs.*) sister? How finds herself your (*Miss*) sister? My uncle finds himself not well. My aunt is unwell. My sister finds herself poorly. *Have mercy on him.* *I am glad* you to see. She *fancies* pretty to be (*or* that she pretty be), but she *is mistaken*. Why quarrel the people? He shies the light not. We shy him not (we are not afraid of him). *I am glad* you well to see.

Reflective pronouns precede other cases of the sentence, as :

Ich habe mich mit meinem Bruder versöhnt, I have reconciled myself to my brother. Hast Du Dich mit Deinem Vetter versöhnt? Hast thou reconciled thyself to thy cousin? Er hat sich mit seinem Onkel versöhnt, he has reconciled himself to his uncle.

Die Erdzunge hatte sich aus Liebe zu der bläulich klaren, wunderhellen Fluth, in diese hineingedrängt, the tongue of land had forced itself into it through love of the bluish clear, wonderfully transparent waters.— (als)—und sich das Geräusch immer näher nach der Landzunge herauszog, (—as—) and the noise was every instant drawing nearer towards the tongue of land; (vom Walde,) nach welchem sich der Ritter einige Male erkundigte, concerning which the knight several times made enquiries; die sich das kindische Wesen gar nicht abgewöhnen will, who not by any means will give over the childish behaviour; er meinte, sie werde sich bald nachher in zwiefacher Blödigkeit vor seinen Blicken abwenden, he imagined, that she would soon after turn away from his gaze with double bashfulness; sich dicht vor den Fischer hinstellend, placing herself directly before the fisherman; die Hausfrau, die sich U.'s Flucht und Gefährde bei weitem nicht so zu Herzen nahm, the mistress of the house, who took U's flight and danger far less to heart; so oft sich vor den Fenstern das Geringste regte, whenever the slightest thing moved before the windows;—daß er sich endlich auf keinen der Gründe, die er gegen den Namen Undine vorrätzig gehabt hatte, mehr besinnen konnte, that he at last could not remember any of the objections to the name of U., which he had had ready. (*From Undine.*)

EXERCISE XXXI.—PAGE 173.

Er hat mich eines Bessern belehrt, he has set me right.

Man hat ihn des Hochverraths beschuldigt, he has been accused of high treason.

Man hat ihn seines Amtes entsetzt, they have dismissed him from his office.

Ich versichere Sie meiner Achtung, I assure you of my esteem.

Er würdigte mich seines Vertrauens, he honoured me with his confidence.

Wir nahmen uns der Waise an, we interested ourselves for the orphan.

Bedienen Sie sich dieser günstigen Gelegenheit, avail yourself of this favourable opportunity.

Erbarmen Sie sich der armen Kinder, take pity on the poor children.

He accused his friend *of the* treason. The rich man robbed the poor widow *of her* property. I freed him *from his* promise. Your father deigned me *of his* friendship. The minister *interested himself for* (of) me, (of) thee, (of) him, (of) her, (of) us,

(of) you, (of) you, and (of) them. The ^{sly} man *made use of* a mean expedient. His uncle resigned *of his* claims. The enemies took possession of the town. *Be ashamed of your* cowardice. The king took pity on (of) my brother, (of) thy father, (of) his son, (of) her uncle, (of) our friends, (of) your children, (of) your nephew, and (of) their niece. The captain *boasted of his* boldness. Think you of me! Think of me! I think of you. He laughed at my anxiety. She made sport of our faith.

PAGE 174.

We are of our duty always mindful. He was of the way not acquainted (he did not know the way). He is of a deceit suspected. It is not of the trouble worth, *one more* word to say. Are you of the money *in want*? I am *of* your assistance *in need*.

EXERCISE XXXII.—PAGE 182.

Where *are* you been? Whither *are* you been? Whence come you? (Whence *are you coming*)? Are you there? Ah, there are you. When *are* you there been? Why has your sister my mother not *now and then* visited? Which of his brothers came first and which of his sisters last? My uncle will (*is going to*) to-day and my aunt to-morrow come. *Is* my cousin not the-day-before-yesterday or yesterday with you (*at your house*) been? No. Then can (*may*) you him the-day-after-to-morrow expect. He is everywhere and nowhere. I have at present just as little money as you. He goes *of the* morning to walk (*he takes a walk in the morning*), rides on horseback in the afternoon and dances in the evening. His son is always cheerful. My servant is just as stupid as yours clever is.

It is dinner-time. *At what time do you dine*? At two o'clock. When drink you tea? (*At what time do you take your tea*?) At *half six* ($\frac{1}{2}$ past 5) o'clock. *At what time do*

you take supper? At nine o'clock. What shall we for dinner have? (*What are we going to have for dinner?*) We shall beef and a pudding have. *Do you like pudding?* Yes, *I like pudding.*

I intend to Germany to go. Will you to the Rhine go? Yes, *I should like it.* Are you the Rhine up been? (Have you been up the Rhine?) No, but I shall this summer thither go. I must to Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle and Mentz go. Must you also to Wiesbaden go? No, I have there nothing to do, but I must to Holland go. Are you a Dutchman? No, I am no Dutchman but a German. Know you more Dutch than Germans? I know *not one* Dutchman, but I know many Germans.

Have you ever been in Germany? Sind Sie je in Deutschland gewesen? No, I have never been there, nein, ich bin nie dort gewesen. *I never was* in Germany, ich war nie (or niemals) in Deutschland; but I shall go there shortly, aber ich werde nächstens dorthin gehen.

Er saß eines schönen Abends vor der Thür, he sat one fine evening before the door. Selben Augenblicks ward sie (auch) den Ritter gewahr, the same moment she perceived the knight. Wir saßen denn noch selbigen Abends still beisammen in der Hütte, we sat on the same evening quietly together in the hut. Des andern Morgens ließ sich wohl abnehmen, daß sie keinen weitem Schaden genommen hatte, next morning we could easily perceive, that she had not received any further harm. Er schritt getrostes Muthes tiefer in die Fluthen hinein, he fearlessly advanced deeper into the current. Der Fischer saß an diesem Abende ganz arglos bei den Netzen, the fisherman sat by his nets this evening, neither fearing nor devising evil. Er sprach folgendermaßen, he spoke in the following manner. Auf solche Weise, in such a manner; auf mancherlei Weise, in various manners; unbefonnener Weise, indiscreetly; thörichter Weise, foolishly. (The adverbial idea is often expressed by the substantive Weise, and an adjective in the form of the genitive; these words are either written as two or they may be joined, as: unhappily, unglücklicher Weise; possibly, möglicherweise.)

Er betete recht kräftiglich einen biblischen Spruch laut aus dem Herzen heraus, he *fervently repeated* a passage of the Bible *from his very heart.* Der weiße Hengst trat so leicht über den Rasen hin, the white steed stepped so lightly over the turf. Und wie ein Pfeil war sie

aus der Thür, und flüchtigen Laufes in die finstere Nacht hinaus, and swift as an arrow she shot from the door, and vanished amid the darkness of the night. Wir sahen so in das Feuer des Heerdes hinein, we kept looking into the fire of the hearth; von weit her muß sie wohl gebürtig sein, she must surely have been born far from here. Ich konnte diese fünfzehn Jahre her nichts von ihrer Herkunft erforschen, I have been unable, for these fifteen years, to learn anything of her birth. Der Priester kam hier herein in meine Hütte, the priest came here into my cottage. Er sah im Mondenlicht, wie der Bach seinen Lauf grade vor den unheimlichen Wald hin genommen hatte, he perceived by the moonlight, that the brook had taken its wild course directly in front of the haunted forest. Das krächzte er aus so hohler Brust heraus,, this he croaked forth from so hollow a breast. Das Gewimmel kroch gegen mich herauf, the crowd were clambering up towards me. Nun bringt sie mir auch ohne Verzögern an das feste Land herüber, now make haste, and bring her over to me upon firm ground.— Wie ein Blitz war der Ritter um das Pferd herum, the knight sprung round the horse as quick as lightning.

CHAP. II.

THE DISCONTENT OF RASSELAS IN THE HAPPY VALLEY.

HERE the sons and daughters of Abyssinia lived only to know the soft vicissitudes of pleasure and repose, attended by all that were skilful to delight, and gratified with whatever the senses can enjoy. They wandered in gardens of fragrance, and slept in the fortresses of security. Every art was practised to make them pleased with their own condition. The sages, who instructed them, told them of nothing but the miseries of public life, and described all beyond the mountains as regions of calamity, where discord always was raging, and where man preyed upon man. To heighten their opinion of their own felicity, they were daily entertained with songs, the subject of which was the *happy valley*. Their appetites were excited by frequent enumerations of different enjoyments, and revelry and merriment was the business of every hour from the dawn of morning to the close of even.

These methods were generally successful; few of the princes had ever wished to enlarge their bounds, but passed their lives in full conviction

that they had all within their reach that art or nature could bestow, and pitied those whom fate had excluded from this seat of tranquillity, as the sport of chance and the slaves of misery.

Thus they rose in the morning and lay down at night, pleased with each other and with themselves; all but Rasselas, who, in the twenty-sixth year of his age, began to withdraw himself from their pastimes and Assemblies, and to delight in solitary walks and silent meditation. He often sat before tables covered with luxury, and forgot to taste the dainties that were placed before him; he rose abruptly in the midst of the song, and hastily retired beyond the sound of music. His attendants observed the change, and endeavoured to renew his love of pleasure; he neglected their officiousness, repulsed their invitations, and spent day after day on the banks of rivulets sheltered with trees, where he sometimes listened to the birds in the branches, sometimes observed the fish playing in the stream, and anon cast his eyes upon the pastures and mountains filled with animals, of which some were biting the herbage, and some sleeping among the bushes. The singularity of his humour made him much observed. One of the sages, in whose conversation he had formerly delighted, followed him secretly, in hope of discovering the cause of his disquiet. Rasselas, who knew not that any one was near him, having for some time fixed his eyes upon the goats that were browsing among the rocks, began to compare their condition with his own.

“What,” said he, “makes the difference between man, and all the rest of the animal creation? Every beast that strays beside me, has the same corporeal necessities with myself; he is hungry and crops the grass, he is thirsty and drinks the stream, his thirst and hunger are appeased, he is satisfied and sleeps; he arises again and is hungry, he is again fed and is at rest. I am hungry and thirsty like him, but when thirst and hunger cease I am not at rest; I am, like him, pained with want, but am not, like him, satisfied with fulness. The intermediate hours are tedious and gloomy; I long again to be hungry that I may again quicken my attention. The birds peck the berries or the corn, and fly away to the groves, where they sit in seeming happiness on the branches, and waste their lives in tuning one unvaried series of sounds. I likewise can call the lutanist and the singer, but the sounds that pleased me yesterday weary me to-day, and will grow yet more wearisome to-morrow. I can discover within me no power of perception, which is not glutted with its proper pleasure, yet I do not feel myself delighted. Man surely has some latent sense for

which this place affords no gratification ; or he has some desires distinct from sense which must be satisfied before he can be happy."

After this he lifted up his head, and seeing the moon rising, walked towards the palace. As he passed through the fields, and saw the animals around him, "Ye," said he, "are happy, and need not envy me that walk thus among you, burdened with myself; nor do I, ye gentle beings, envy your felicity; for it is not the felicity of man. I have many distresses from which ye are free; I fear pain when I do not feel it; I sometimes shrink at evils recollected, and sometimes start at evils anticipated. Surely the equity of Providence has balanced peculiar sufferings with peculiar enjoyments."

With observations like these the prince amused himself as he returned, uttering them with a plaintive voice, yet with a look that discovered him to feel some complacency in his own perspicuity, and to receive some solace of the miseries of life, from consciousness of the delicacy with which he felt, and the eloquence with which he bewailed them. He mingled cheerfully in the diversions of the evening, and all rejoiced to find that his heart was lightened.

NOTES to "RASSELAS."

Ye who listen, *Ihr, die Ihr lauschet* or *wer lauschet, der—*; ye need not envy me that walk thus among you, burdened with myself, *ihr braucht mich nicht zu beneiden, der ich, mir selbst zur Last, so unter euch wandle* (see p. 80 & 81). The English say: *he who—*, the Germans *who—, he—*.

Wer erwartet, daß das Alter die Verheißungen der Jugend verwirklichen (wird), und der morgende Tag die Mängel des heutigen ersetzen wird, der vernehme, &c. When the same auxiliary refers to several verbs, or the same verb is required more than once, it is, in German, only given once (see p. 130 and the last §. of *Rasselas*, p. 208).

Die Geschichte des Rasselas, (des) Prinzen von Abyssinien. Substantives in apposition must be in the same case with the substantives to which they refer.

Prinz and Prinzessin are usually applied to the sons and daughters of sovereigns, while Fürst and Fürstin generally imply reigning princes.

Egyptens Erbdien. The possessive case is frequently used in German. Ex.—Des Fischers betagte Frau the fisherman's aged wife. Der See heulte

unter des Windes schlagenden Fittigen, the lake roared beneath the wind's sweeping wings. Aber von fern hörte er doch immer noch des Fischers ängstliches Rufen nach Undinen, der alten Hausfrau lautes Beten und Singen durch das Gebraus, but still he heard, afar off, the fisherman's anxious shouting for Undine, the old woman's loud praying and singing amid the commotion. Da kam er endlich dicht an des übergetretenen Baches Rand, then, at length, he came near to the brook which had overflowed its bank. In den Seen und Strömen und Bächen lebt der Wassergeister ausgebreitetes Geschlecht, in the seas and streams and brooks live the wide-spread race of water-spirits. Der Sturm rauschte durch die Wipfel der Bäume und über des See's empörte Wogen hin, the tempest raved through the tops of the trees and swept over the billows of the lake. Sie kann nicht behaupten, daß ich dieser niedern Leute Kind sei, she is unable to prove that I am the child of these low people. Sie ließ eilig ihren weißen Zelter satteln, und trabte dem Ritter nach, ohne irgend eines Dieners Begleitung annehmen zu wollen, she ordered her white palfrey to be instantly saddled, and followed the knight without permitting a single servant to accompany her. Selbst der Ritter würde Mühe gebraucht haben, auf des bäumenden, wildschnaubenden Thieres Rücken zu springen, even the knight must have used uncommon effort to mount the beast, rearing and wildly snorting as it was.

Der Ort, welchen die Weisheit oder die Politik des Alterthums zum Aufenthalt der abyssinischen Prinzen bestimmt hatte, war ein geräumiges Thal, &c.—The nominative is required after the following verbs: sein, to be, werden, to become; bleiben, to remain; heißen, to be called, also genannt werden, to be called, and gescholten werden, to be called (abusively); scheinen, to appear. Ex.—Er blieb mir stets ein treuer Freund, he always remained my faithful friend. In seiner Gesellschaft scheint mir der Tag eine Stunde, das Jahr ein Tag, in his company the day appears to me an hour, the year a day.

Auf den Bergen kamen auf jeder Seite Bäche herab, welche, &c., &c. Explanatory sentences are frequently interwoven into the principal clause, and must be placed next to the word, to which they refer; for this purpose sentences are often inverted.—

Here the sons and daughters of Abyssinia lived—, hier lebten Abyssiniens Söhne und Töchter.—Durch wiederholte Schilderungen mannigfacher Arten des Genußes erregte man das Verlangen. That member of the sentence on which we wish to lay particular emphasis, is placed first

in German ; but in inverted sentences the nominative must invariably be placed after the verb or in a compound tense of the verb after the auxiliary. (See p. 107). Thus the phrase before us may be construed :

Man erregte das Verlangen durch w. S. &c., or Das Verlangen erregte man durch w. S. &c., or interrogatively : erregte man das Verlangen d. w. S. &c. ? or erregte man d. w. S., &c.—das Verlangen ?

The sentence : Mitten durch das Gespräch hatte der Fremde schon bisweilen ein Plätschern am niedrigen Fensterlein vernommen, *while they were in the midst of their talk, the stranger had already at times heard a splash against the little low window*—is inverted ; when construed regularly, it would be :

Der Fremde hatte mitten durch das Gespräch schon bisweilen ein Plätschern am niedrigen Fensterlein vernommen, or inverted :

Ein Plätschern hatte der Fremde mitten durch das Gespräch schon bisweilen am niedrigen Fensterlein vernommen, or :

Schon bisweilen hatte der Fremde mitten durch das Gespräch ein Plätschern am niedrigen Fensterlein vernommen, or :

Am niedrigen Fensterlein hatte der Fremde mitten durch das Gespräch schon bisweilen ein Plätschern vernommen, or :

Vernommen hatte der Fremde mitten durch das Gespräch schon bisweilen ein Plätschern am niedrigen Fensterlein, or :

Der Fremde hatte schon bisweilen m. d. d. G., &c., &c.

Interrogatively : hatte der Fremde, &c., &c. ?

Den heimkehrenden Ritter empfing am Abend Bertalda mit Thränen und Klagen über Undinens Betragen, *when the knight returned home in the evening, Bertalda received him with tears and complaints of Undine's proceedings.*

Dropped, ließ fallen.—You have dropped your pocket-book, Sie haben Ihr Taschenbuch fallen lassen. To drop an acquaintance, eine Bekanntschaft aufgeben. Let us drop the subject, wir wollen nicht mehr davon sprechen.

Ob, *whether, if.* Whether wild or tame, ob wild oder zahm ; whether he will or not, er mag wollen oder nicht ; gerade als ob, just as if ; als ob es so wäre, as if it were so.—Ob is sometimes omitted, as: Ich wußte erst nicht, war es ein ordentlicher kleiner Mensch, war es bloß ein gaukelhaftes Bildniß, I knew not for a time whether it was a real human being, or whether it was a mere mockery of enchantment. Stieg sie hinüber in die Fluth, verströmte sie darin, man wußte es nicht, er war wie Beides und wie Keins, *whether she plunged into the stream, or whether, like*

water melting into water, she flowed away with it, they knew not, her disappearance so much resembled both united, and neither by itself.

Ob (and wenn) relate to the following conjunctions: ob—auch (wenn—auch); ob—gleich, (wenn—gleich); ob—schon, (wenn—schon); ob—wohl, (wiewohl); obzwar, *though, although*. These conjunctions must be considered as two separate words, for the subject and even the object may be placed between these words (see p. 103). Ex.—ob sie gleich bereits in ihr achtzehntes Jahr gehen mag, although she may already have entered her eighteenth year.—, wenn man auch wüßte, wohin sie gerannt ist, even if we knew where she is gone.—, wenn man es auch gekonnt hätte vor Thränen, even if our tears had permitted us. Nimm Dein Geld hin, wenn Du auch lügst, take your money, though what you say is false; wenn ihn auch bisweilen sein weidendes Roß anwieserte, although at times his grazing steed neighed to him.

—was bounding, was frolicking, was reposing; (see p. 49).

The valley, wide and fruitful, das geräumige, fruchtbare Thal. Attributes are placed before their noun. Ex.—Er verweilte Tag für Tag an den mit Bäumen beschatteten Ufern der Bäche. Er beobachtete die im Strome scherzenden Fische.

Sie bemitleideten jeden von diesem Sitz der Ruhe Ausgeschlossenen (or ausgeschlossenen), they pitied those who were excluded from this seat of tranquility. Ein Blick auf die sie Umgebenden, a look on those around her.

Beßhalb er seinen Hut ganz sittig vor dem näher kommenden Herrn abzog, und gelassen bei seinen Netzen verblieb, and therefore, as good manners dictate, he took off his hat on the knight's coming near, and quietly remained by the side of his nets. Der Alte suchte bei der wieder auflodern den Flamme einen Krug mit Wein hervor, the old man by means of the renewed flame looked for a jug of wine. Gott hatte uns in unserm damals schon ziemlich hohen Alter ein wunderschönes Kindlein bescheert, although we were beginning to feel the advances of age, God had bestowed upon us an infant of wonderful beauty. Er sah im eben sich wieder entthüllenden Mondlicht unter den Zweigen hochverschlungener Bäume, auf einer durch die Ueberschwemmung gebildeten kleinen Insel, Undinen lächelnd und lieblich in die blühenden Gräser hingeschmiegt, as the moon unveiled its light, he perceived a little island, formed by the flood, and, reclined upon its flowery grasses beneath the high branches of embowering trees (he saw) the smiling and lovely Undine.

Ich nahm nichts mehr von der hinter mir liegenden Ebene wahr, was no more able to catch a glimpse of the plain that lay behind me. Die Jedwedem eingeborene Liebe zu eignem Heerd und stillem Frieden ging wieder auf in Dir, that love for the calm of our own fire-side which we all feel as an affection born with us, again rose within you. Der Ritter mußte sich drein ergeben, auf der zur Insel gewordenen Landspitze zu bleiben, the knight must submit to remaining on the point of land which had been changed into an island. Er hörte Bertaldens klagende Stimme, wie sie unfern von ihm durch das immer lauter werdende Geräusch des Donners hinüber weinte, he heard the voice of Bertalda, as she was weeping and moaning not far from him, amid the roar of the thunder which every moment increased. Wirklich enthielt sich seine vor Zorn stammelnde Zunge noch jedes Wortes unmittelbar wider sie, in truth, though his tongue was trembling with excess of passion, he kept himself from saying a single word against her. Die recht tiefe und aus dem Borne des Lebens schöpfende Trauer, the deep mourning of the heart, which scoops from the very well-springs of our being.

Sie schliessen sicher wie in einer Beste.—Wie, as, when; how, in what manner; like, while. Wie denotes *similarity*, whilst als expresses *degree, proportion*. Wie die Arbeit, so der Lohn, as the work, so the reward; ich trinke so gern Wasser als Wein, I like water as well as wine. Als is sometimes joined to wie, and is either quite superfluous, or expresses proportion of similarity. Da steh' ich nun, ich armer Thor, und bin so klug, als wie zuvor (Goethe).

Wie geht es Ihnen? Wie haben Sie geschlafen? — Wie froh war ich! how glad was I! Wie! hab' ich es Ihnen nicht gesagt? why, have I not told you? Es geschah, ich weiß nicht wie, it happened, I do not know how. Wie ich sehe, as I see; wie ich Ihnen sage, as I tell you; wie gewöhnlich, as usually; wie ein Rasender, like a mad-man; wie auch or als auch, as also; wie gelehrt er auch ist, for all his learning. — Wie heißt — auf Deutsch? what do you call — in German? Wie nennt man das? what do they call that? Wie schön ist diese Gegend! How beautiful this neighbourhood is! Wie gut Sie sind! how (good or) kind you are! Wie dumm das ist! how foolish that is!

Er erwägte, wie ihm doch niemals in dem Walde selbstn was Bedenkliches widerfahren sei, he considered that nothing to give him alarm had ever befallen him in the forest itself. Der alte Mann that, wie Aeltern mit verzogenen Kindern zu thun pflegen, the old man did as parents are

apt to do with children to whom they have been over-indulgent. Es ging indessen wie es der Fischer gesagt hatte, it turned out, however, exactly as the fisherman had said. Sie sprachen mit einander, wie es zwei wackern und zutraulichen Männern geziemt, they conversed as two such good men and true ever ought to do. Wie ich denn nie etwas Unheimliches in dem Walde gesehen habe, as I have never seen any appearance in the forest, which could terrify or annoy me. Wie sie so recht sorglos und selig mit dem Kinde spielt, while she was playing with the infant, as free from all fear as she was full of delight. Ich fragte sie, wie sie hierher gekommen sei, I asked her in what manner she had come here. Das kam mir wie ein heidnischer Name vor, this appeared to me like a heathenish name. Ein Geräusch wie von gewaltig rauschenden Wassersluthen, a noise as of a mightily rushing flood. Der Sturm brach, wie von dem Getöse erweckt, aus den mächtigen Gewölken hervor, the storm, as if awakened by the uproar, burst forth from the immense clouds. Die Bäume beugten sich wie schwindelnd über die reißenden Gewässer, the trees bowed, as if giddy, above the torrent. Ich habe Euch aufgenommen, wie es ein biederherziger Mann dem andern zu thun pflegt, I have received you with the welcome, which one true-hearted man gives to the other. Wie es nun bei uns jungen Rittern zu kommen pflegt, as we young knights are wont to experience. Wenn Ihr mir Nachricht bringt, wie es im berühmigten Forste aussieht, when you bring me an account, of what is going on in the ill-famed forest. Da erfaßte mich ein Entsetzen, wie vorhin meinen Gaul, then terror seized me, as it had before seized my horse. Mit Deinem Roß oder allein, wie Du Lust hast (or mit Ihrem Roße oder allein, wie Sie Lust haben), with your horse or alone, as you please. Wie wir als Schwestern mit einander theilen wollen, das wollen wir in R. besprechen, as to the manner in which we shall share our sisterly enjoyments, we will leave that to be talked over in R. Die jungen Leute kamen ihnen vor wie Verlobte, the young people appeared to them as betrothed. (The *betrothed* are called *bride* and *bridegroom*, Braut und Bräutigam, in Germany).

—sind Hunger und Durst gestillt, (or wenn Hunger und Durst gestillt sind.)—The conjunctions *wenn* and *daß* are often omitted (see p. 138.) Hätte ich Euch auch minder gastlich und wohlmeinend gefunden, even had I found you less hospitable and kindly disposed,

Wo is an adverb of place, and occasionally used in reference to time. Ex.—Wo ist Ihr Herr Vater? Ich weiß nicht wo er ist.—As a conjunction it is sometimes used for *wenn*, and signifies *if*, *in case that*, as: wo (or wenn) Sie das thun, (so) werden Sie ihn beleidigen, *if you do that*,

you will offend him.—*wo nicht*, if not ; *wo möglich*, if possible ; *wofern*, in case that ; *wofern nicht*, unless.

A demonstrative, relative or interrogative pronoun is never used in conjunction with a preposition, when it relates to an indeterminate thing. Instead of the pronoun, one of the local adverbs *hier*, *da* or *wo* must be used, as : *hieraus*, from this ; *daraus*, from that, *woraus*, from which, *dabei*, *wobei*, at the same time ; &c. (see p. 101).—

Wir wollen nicht allzuviel davon reden, let us not talk too much about that. *Ich sollte ihr nichts davon erzählen*, I was not to give her an account of it. *Und nun wäre der Strom dazwischen gerollt*, and now the stream were rolling between us. *Sie weinte nun einsam drüben bei den Gespenstern*, she now were weeping alone on the other side in the midst of spectral horrors. *Davon aber wollte Undine wieder gar nichts hören*, to this, however, Undine would by no means consent. *Ehe ich noch daran dachte*, ere I yet thought of it. *Woran solltest Du denn heut um Mitternacht gebraten werden?* what should we have to roast you with, when midnight comes? *Darüber fing U. an ganz leise in sich selbst hinein zu kichern*, upon this U. began tittering to herself in a very low voice. *Das Faß gab ihnen Hoffnung, als enthalte es den edlen Trank wonach sie verlangten*, the cask gave them hope that it contained the noble liquor for which they were thirsting. *Wozu das?* wherefore (should we do) that? *Der Ritter gewährte seiner Gattinn gern, worum (or warum) sie so anmuthig bat*, the knight was quite willing to gratify his wife in regard to what she had requested with so beautiful a spirit.

The singularity, die Sonderbarkeit, das Sonderbare. Der Blinde, der Einäugige. Any adjective may, in German, be used substantively, by adding *e* to the root, and prefixing the article determining the gender to which it belongs, as : *der Blinde* (der blinde Mann) *the blind man*, *die Blinde* (die blinde Frau) *the blind woman*, *der Einäugige*, *the one-eyed man*. The words *Mann*, *Frau*, *Männer*, *Frauen*, *Leute*, are understood.

Adjectives expressing the qualities without relation to the objects to which they refer, are declined in the neuter singular, and also written with capital initials, as : *das Erhabene* und *das Schöne*, *das Gute* und *das Böse*, the sublime and the beautiful, the good and the bad. *Wir haben unser Bestes gethan*, we have done our best.

Was die alte Welt des also Schönen besaß, daß die heutige nicht mehr sich dran zu freuen würdig ist, das überzogen die Blüthen mit ihren heimlichen Silberschleiern, whatever of beautiful things the old world possessed,

such as the present is no more worthy to enjoy, the floods covered with their secret veils of silver.

In German, the imperfect in the narrative style is often replaced by the present, in such a case, therefore, *sei* is to be rendered by *was* or *were*, *habe*, by *had*, &c., as: *daß ein Einäugiger gegenwärtig sei*, that a one-eyed man was present.

Es schien—, als auch, das Wasser habe mit verliebten Armen nach der schönen Aue gegriffen, it appeared—, as also, that the water had with loving arms seized after the beautiful meadow.

Der Ritter fragte, ob er wohl mit seinem Pferde auf diese Nacht dort Unterkommen und Pflege finden könne, the knight asked whether he with his horse could have shelter and entertainment there for the night. *Wir meinten endlich, der Name Dorothea werde sich am besten für sie schicken, weil ich einmal gehört hatte, daß heiße Gottesgabe*, we at length concluded, that the name of Dorothea *would* be most suitable for her, as I had somewhere heard it said, that this (name) *signified* a Gift of God.

Der Gedanke, Undine sei nur eine bloße Walberscheinung gewesen, bekam aufs neue Macht über ihn, the thought, that U. (*was or*) *had been* a mere phantom of the forest, gained a new ascendancy over him. *Es war ihm zu Muthe, als sei er mit diesem kleinen Haushalt verwandt, und eben jetzt aus der Ferne dahin heimgekehrt*, he felt as if he were related to this little household, and had just returned home from abroad. *Es war ihm zu Muthe, als müsse eine von den seltsamlichen Gestalten, die ihm im Forste begegnet waren, von dort herein grinsen*, it seemed to him, that one of the strange shapes, which he had met in the forest, must be there grinning in. *Fast kam es ihm vor, als sei die ganze liebliche Erscheinung, die so schnell in die Nacht wieder untergetaucht war, nichts anders gewesen, als—*, it almost seemed to him as if the whole of the sweet apparition, which had so suddenly plunged again amid the night, were nothing else but—. *Ich merkte nun wohl, das schöne Kindlein habe im Wasser gelegen, und Hilfe thue ihm Noth*, I now perceived that the pretty child had been lying in the water, and stood in need of help. *Was sie am deutlichsten erzählte, war, sie sei mit ihrer Mutter auf dem großen See spazieren gefahren, aus der Barke in's Wasser gefallen, und habe ihre Sinne erst hier unter den Bäumen wieder gefunden, wo ihr an dem lustigen Ufer recht behaglich zu Muthe geworden sei*, what of her story she related with most distinctness, was this, that she had been taking a sail with her mother on the great lake, (that she had) fallen out of the boat into the water, and that when she first recovered her senses, she was here under the trees,

where the gay scenes of the shore filled her with delight. Was zu Gottes Preis und Ehre gereiche, sei sie auch bereit, mit sich vornehmen zu lassen, as to what might promote the praise and glory of God, she was willing to submit to. Sie meinte, eher wolle sie in den wilden Forst vollends hinein (gehen understood), she declared that she would rather enter the wild forest itself. Als ich nun einmal an den Schranken still halte, um von der lustigen Arbeit zu rasten, und den Helm an einen meiner Knappen zurück reiche, fällt mir ein wunderschönes Frauenbild in die Augen, once, while I was pausing at the lists, to rest from the brisk exercise, and was handing back my helmet to one of my attendants, I perceived a female figure of extraordinary beauty. Ich erfuhr, die reizende Jungfrau heiße Bertalda, und sei die Pflögetochter eines mächtigen Herzogs, I learned, that the name of the charming young lady was Bertalda, and that she was the fosterdaughter of a powerful duke. Da kam's mir plötzlich vor, als werfe sich ein langer weißer Mann dem tollen Hengste quer vor in seinen Weg, then it suddenly appeared to me as if a tall white man threw himself athwart the route my mad steed was taking. Ihm war es, als ta ste man seine Ehre an, it appeared to him like touching his honour. Sie bat ihn um Verzeihung wegen des Thörichten, was sie gestern gesprochen habe möge, she begged his pardon for any foolish things she might have uttered the day before. Er pries sich glücklicher, als den griechischen Bildner Pygmalion, welchem Frau Venus seinen schönen Stein zur Geliebten belebt habe, he esteemed himself more happy than the Greek sculptor Pygmalion, for whom Venus gave life to his beautiful statue, and thus changed it into a beloved wife. Es schien als sei diesen (or ihnen) eine Ahnung aufgegangen von dem was sie eben jetzt an der holden Pflögetochter verloren, they appeared to feel a presentiment of what they were at that moment losing in their affectionate fosterdaughter. Er versicherte mich, ich käme ihm sehr bekannt vor, und ich müsse wohl mit im Nachen gewesen sein, aus dem er in's Wasser fiel, he assured me, that I seemed to be very familiar to him, and that I must have been *with him* in the ferry-boat, out of which he tumbled into the water.

The subjunctive of the imperfect is often employed instead of the conditional tense, as :

Ihr wäret mich wohl für heute nicht wieder los geworden, you would hardly have got rid of me to-day. Der Alte erwiderte: wozu das? Es wär' ein sündlich Werk, ließ ich Euch allein in Nacht und Einsamkeit dem thörichten Mädchen so ganz allein folgen, the old man replied: what pur-

pose would that serve? It would be a sin, were I to suffer you, all alone, to search after the foolish girl amid the lonesomeness of night. Es wäre ja dann nicht anders, wenigstens nicht für Dich, liebe Frau, als es jetzt ist, our state would not be different then; at any rate your own would not, dear wife, from what it is at present. Die blieben dann bei uns, they would then remain with us. Du hättest ja den besten Gewinn davon, you would derive the best advantage from it. Er hätte die ganze Landzunge fast für eine trügerisch neckende Bildung gehalten, aber—, he would almost have thought the whole peninsula a mere mockery of his senses, but.— Ich habe ja Euer Rösslein aufgefangen, läßt Ihr doch ohne mich in der Steinklufft da unten, I, surely, have stopped your little nag for you; without my help, you would, no doubt, be now sprawling below there in that stony ravine. Ich dachte, Du sähest mich gern hier, I thought you would see me remain here with pleasure. Wer weiß, was noch Alles von der B. in Eurer Geschichte vorgekommen wäre, who knows what other things besides would have occurred in your story about B. Dem Herrn von Ringstetten wäre es freilich lieber gewesen, wenn sich Alles an diesem Tage anders gefügt hätte, the lord of Ringstetten would certainly have been more gratified, had the events of this day been different.

Bald, soon, betimes; (for leichtlich) easily; (for beinahe) almost. Bald so, bald so, sometimes so, sometimes otherwise; bald—, bald—, now—, now. Wo er bald den Vögeln im Gezweige lauschte, bald die im Strome scherzenden Fische beobachtete.

Doch signifies *yet, still; but, however; at least; though*. It is used as an expletive to strengthen an affirmation, negation, complaint, request, wish, &c., and is to be translated by: *pray, if you please, be so good as to, to be sure, certainly, I suppose, I hope*.

Doch, still, *yet*; may, in every case be substituted for dennoch, still, *nevertheless*, but not *vice versa*. Er beleidigt mich oft, und doch bin ich sein Freund, he often offends me, and yet I am his friend (i. e. although I am his friend); er beleidigt mich oft, und dennoch bin ich sein Freund, he often offends me, and nevertheless I am his friend.

Obgleich er mich sah, so redete er mich doch nicht an, though he saw me, yet he did not speak to me. Er hatte versprochen zu kommen, doch er kam nicht, he had promised to come, but he came not. Wie hieß er doch? pray, what was his name? Ich möchte doch wissen, I am desirous to know. Ja doch! yes, to be sure; nicht doch! to be sure, no.

Doch is frequently joined to the imperative mood to take off the harshness of a command. Ex. Bringen Sie mir das Buch, bring me the book. Bringen Sie mir doch das Buch, *pray* bring me the book; *be so good as to* bring me the book; bring me the book *if you please*. Gehen Sie zu ihm, go to his house; gehen Sie doch zu ihm, *pray* go to his house. Sie werden doch das nicht thun, you won't do that, I hope. Gehen Sie doch zu, *pray* go on; *pray* make haste. Sprechen Sie doch nicht so laut, do not speak so loudly, if you please. Lassen Sie mich doch in Ruhe, *pray* do not disturb my rest.

Ihr Herr Bruder wird doch kommen? Your brother is coming, I hope? *or* Do you suppose your brother will come? Das wollen wir doch sehen! we will see that *though*!

Unser Gast wird doch zu den Christen(menschen) gehören, our guest, I should think, must belong to a Christian country. Reißt mir der See doch auch oftmals meine Netze und Dämme durch, aber ich habe ihn dennoch gern, the lake, as you know, often breaks my dams and nets, but nevertheless I have an affection for it. Es soll doch ohne Abenteuer im Walde nicht abgehen, it is said, that one is sure to meet some adventure in the forest. Er soll es nicht erzählen? Ich aber will's; er soll doch! he shall not relate it? But I will have it so; he surely shall! Laßt uns ihr doch nach(cilen understood), *pray*, let us follow her. Wir müssen ihr doch nachrufen mindestens, still we ought at least to call after her. Er konnte doch nicht unterlassen öfters mit in die finstere Nacht hinauszurufen: liebe Undine komme doch nur dies eine Mal zurück, still he could not himself cease calling out, amid the gloom of night: dear U., *pray* come back—only this once. Jedermann muß doch einmal thun was er vermag, still every one must do as much as he is able. In solcher Wirthschaft oder doch in einer nicht viel stillern, in a scene of tumult like this, or at least in one not much more quiet. Wir wollen doch wenigstens an anderen Leuten thun, was uns selig machen würde, vermöchte es Jemand an uns zu thun, we will at least do to other people what would make ourselves most happy, could any one do us the same kindness. Et, sieh' Dich doch um (sehen Sie sich doch um), *pray*, look round you. Der hübsche Ritter wird doch über kurz oder lang aus der Hütte scheiden, the handsome knight is sure to go away from the cottage soon or late. Ihm war zu Muthe als könne man doch nie wieder zur Vereinigung mit andern Menschen gelangen, it seemed to him as if one could not by any means ever come again into the society of other men. Doch wußte er der alten Fischerinn nicht Unrecht zu geben, still he found it impossible to blame the aged wife of the fisher-

man. Jeder ist sich doch selbst der Nächste, surely, every one is nearest to himself; charity, I should think, begins at home. Mir ist doch nun einmal so zu Muth, this happens to be what I think und feel. Ich weiß doch auch von Gott, I too, surely, have knowledge of God. Hören Sie doch erst ordentlich, I entreat you, first listen so some particulars. Ihr müßt doch keiner Creatur wehe thun, you surely ought not to give pain to a creature. Ich muß nun doch auf alle Weise hier verkommen vor Mattigkeit und Angst, I must under all circumstances perish here through faintness and dismay. Es geht Euch aber doch was an, but it does concern you though.

Ja signifies: *yes, to be sure, truly, certainly, surely, indeed; you know*; it is often followed by *wohl* or *freilich*: *ja wohl, certainly*: Ich habe es Ihnen ja gesagt, you know I have told you. Es regnet ja, you see it rains. Thun Sie das doch ja nicht, be sure not to do that. Sprechen Sie doch ja nicht so laut, mind not to speak so loudly. Machen Sie es ja kurz, be sure to make it short. Sagen Sie es ja Niemanden, be sure not to tell it to any one. Vergessen Sie es ja nicht, be sure not to forget it.—It expresses astonishment: Sie sprechen ja nicht, I am astonished you do not speak.—Sometimes it must be expressed by turning the sentence into a question: Das ist ja nicht möglich, how is that possible?

Ich bin ja so unglücklich schon, I am in truth so unhappy already. Der Fuhrmann sagte, man könne das Pferd ja hinten (an den Wagen) anbinden, the carter said, the horse could be attached to it behind. Sie ist eine Zauberin; sie bekennt es ja selbst, she is an enchantress; she has even now confessed it herself. Sie sagte: Du sollst ja mit uns nach R., es soll ja Alles bleiben, wie es früher abgeredet war, she said: you shall still go with us to R., all shall remain just as we lately arranged it. Das geht ja mitten in den Strom, it leads into the middle of the stream. Der Friede und die Freude hatten ja ihren sichern Wohnsitz in Burg Ringstetten genommen, peace and joy had evidently taken up their abode at castle Ringstetten. Laß ihn nur kommen, ich bin ja dabei, und vor mir wagt er sich mit keinem Unheil hervor, never mind, let him come, I shall be there, and he dares do none of his mischief in my presence. Ich habe es ja nicht gewußt, daß sie ein Meerfräulein war, I did not in fact know that she was a maid of the sea. Schilt mich hier nicht, Du weißt ja! Do not reprove me here, you know why. Ich kann ja nicht hinaufgehen; ich habe ja den Brunnen versiegelt, you know, I have not the power to go up, do you not remember? I have sealed up the fountain. Er fragte ihn, was er denn dort mache, denn einsegnen wolle er ja doch nicht, he asked him what he

was doing there, since he had so firmly refused to perform the nuptial ceremony.

Erst signifies *first, previously, not before, no longer ago, no farther back, no more than, only*; ich muß erst Ihre Frau Mutter sprechen, I must speak to your mother previously. Ich bin erst gestern von Deutschland zurückgekommen, I returned from Germany only yesterday. Ich kann Sie erst morgen besuchen, I cannot call on you before to-morrow. Es war erst zehn Uhr des Morgens, it was not later than ten o'clock in the morning. Ich habe erst die Hälfte meiner Sachen erhalten, I have as yet received only the half of my goods.—It is sometimes used to indicate events which may probably happen at some future time, and may then be translated by *hereafter*, as: Er sprach von Dingen, die erst geschehen sollen, he spoke of things which *hereafter* are to take place. (Zuerst, *for the first time, first, first of all, at first, firstly, before other things*: als ich ihn zuerst sah, when I first saw him; wer zuerst kommt, der mahlt zuerst, first come, first served. Thun Sie dies zuerst [or erst], do this first.)

Hatte ich erst brav geritten, so ging es nun noch ganz anders los, had I exerted myself in the tilting before, I now redoubled my exertions. Da fiel es mir erst auf's Herz, daß ich mich auch in dem gewaltigen Forste gar leichtlich verirren könne, not before then the conviction impressed me, that in a forest of so great extent I might very easily lose my way. Ich sah nun erst, daß mein Retter kein Mann war, I perceived but at that moment, that my deliverer was not a man. Erst als man das Faß geöffnet hatte, riß sich der Regen aus dem dunkeln Gewölke los, the moment (*not before*) the cask had been broached, then the rain poured unrestrained from the black clouds. Wenn Sie nun erst die treue Seele in mir spüren, above all, if they should discover the true soul in me. Nun erst sahen sie, daß es B. war, now it was that they first perceived it was B. (Kommen Sie) nur erst mit uns nach R., only first of all you must come with us to R. Da erfuhr ich erst, wie Alles gekommen war, then it was I first learnt how all had happened. Aber versprechen muß mir erst der alte Mann da drüben—, but the old man over there must first give me his promise—. Schenkt mir doch erst ein Trinkgeld, do first give me a reward. Ich habe sie selbst erst eben jetzt gefunden, not till this moment did I find her myself. Sie konnte erst gar nicht wieder von ihren Liebkosungen abbrechen, at first she was wholly unable to leave off caressing them. Sie empfand nun erst von ganzem Herzen, wie wenig sie die verlassenen Krystallpalläste ihres wunderbaren Vaters bedauern dürfe, she now first felt with her whole heart, how

little cause she had for regretting what she had left, the crystal palaces of her mysterious father.

Noch, noch immer, immer. Noch corresponds to the English *nor*, after *weber* and *nicht*: Er hat weder Geld noch Credit, he has neither money nor credit. Wir müssen weder zu viel hoffen, noch zu viel fürchten, we must neither hope too much, nor fear too much.—It signifies *yet, still, neither before nor later*: Sie ist noch am Leben, she is still alive; zur Zeit noch nicht, not as yet; noch heute, this very day; noch dazu in meinem Hause, what is more even in my house; ich habe ihn noch gestern gesehen, it was but yesterday that I saw him.

The English *however, ever so*, when followed by an adjective, is in German expressed by *auch noch so*: wenn ich auch noch so glücklich wäre, if I were ever so fortunate; er sei auch noch so reich, let him be ever so rich; wenn ich es auch noch so gern thäte, however willingly I should do it; so kühn und stolz auch früher ihr Entschluß mochte gewesen sein, however bold and proud her resolution might have been before. So wild und unstät sie auch übrigens immer war, wild and wayward as at other times she invariably was; so sauer es ihm zu werden schien, difficult for him as it appeared.

Noch immer (or immer noch), *still, continually, at any time which is convenient*. Es ist noch immer kalt, it is cold still. Er forscht noch immer nach, he still inquires. Sie können das immer noch (or noch immer) thun, you may do that at some future time.

Dem alten Fischer war es noch immer nicht ganz geheuer zu Muth, the old fisherman did still not feel perfectly secure in his mind. So viel als ihre ärmliche Hütte ist doch hier unser Blätterdach wohl noch immer werth, our roof of leaves here, I think, is quite as good as their poor cottage. Mein Pferd triefte vor Angst und Erhigung, und wollte sich doch noch immer nicht halten lassen, my horse was dripping with sweat through terror and heat, still he refused to slacken his career. Die schöne Frau blieb noch immer still, the beautiful woman still continued silent. Dabei zischelten sich noch immer die Fährleute zagend in die Ohren, the oars-men, too, were continually whispering to one another in dismay.

Immer, *always*, is sometimes used to express consent, either from the person who speaks or the person spoken to: Laß uns immer (or immerhin) die Sonne hier noch zwei oder drei Mal untergehen sehen, let us rather enjoy here two or three more sunsets. Laß mich also doch immer (or immerhin) ruhig mitgehen, let me therefore still accompany you in peace. Thun Sie es immerhin, never mind, do it. Er kann es immerhin behal-

ten, for my part he can keep it. Sie mögen immer lachen, you may laugh as much as you please.—It is sometimes to be translated by the English verb *to continue*, or by *continually, increasingly, more and more*: Er sah oftmals mit innigem Wohlbehagen, wie der Waldstrom sein Bett breiter und breiter riß, und seine Abgeschiedenheit auf der Insel so für immer längere Zeit ausdehnte, he frequently observed with heartfelt satisfaction, that the forest-stream continued to scoop out a broader and broader channel, and by this means the time of his seclusion on the island became more and more extended. Als Bertalda nur immer noch ungestümer wüthete, when B. became every moment only more and more enraged. Die Ahnung, daß er auch wohl nicht auf der rechten Spur sein könne, trieb sein Herz zu immer ängstlicheren Schlägen, the fear, that he might perhaps not be on the right way, made his heart beat with more and more anxiety. Sie that deswegen aber doch immer als ein kluges Weib, und fand sich in die Umstände, but notwithstanding this she conducted herself like a prudent woman, and submitted to circumstances.

Schon signifies: *already; not later than; as much as; certainly; I dare say, I have no doubt, I am certain, I hope; ob schon, although.*

Es ist schon lange her, it is long since. Es ist schon gut, it is well. Ich bin schon damit zufrieden, I may be content with it. Ich will ihn schon fassen, I shall pay him off. Das thue ich nun schon nicht, that is a thing I would not do. Es ist schon wahr, aber—, to be sure, it is true, but—. Schon sein Anblick, the mere sight of him. Ich werde ihm das schon beweisen, I am certain to prove it to him. Ich helfe mir schon selbst, I hope I shall help myself. Er wird es schon einsehen, I dare say he will comprehend it. (Das ist) schon recht, that is quite right.—Er denkt es, ob er es schon nicht sagt, he thinks so, although he does not say it; muß ich schon viel arbeiten, so—doch—, although I must work hardly, yet—.

Gerade and eben are expressed by *exactly, just, just then*. Das war es gerade (or eben), was ich wünschte, that it was exactly what I wished. Es geschieht ihm eben (or gerade) recht, he is rightly served. Eben jetzt, just now. Das ist eben (or gerade) was ich sage, that is just what I say. Das will ich eben (or gerade) nicht sagen, that is not exactly what I would say. Ein andermal geht's eben so gut, another time will do as well. Eben so gewiß, as truly; eben so oft, as often; as many times; eben so wohl—, als (or als auch)—, as well—, as—; eben deshalb or eben deswegen, for that very reason.

H. wollte eben seine Geschichte anfangen, H. was just on the point of

beginning his account. Ganz böse kann man' ihr eben nicht werden, one cannot be very angry with her. Der alte Fischer erzählte eben diese Geschichte, the old fisherman related this very story. Aber eben diese ungeheuern Bilder rissen ihn gewaltig nach sich hin, but just these monstrous forms impelled him towards them. Gold eben nicht, Gold soll es eben nicht sein, mein Jungherrlein, not exactly gold, it is not exactly gold that I want, my smart young gentleman. Eben diese Abgeschiedenheit, just this retired situation. Dazu kam noch eben, daß—, besides this it happened that moment, that—. Er stand unter den Schatten, die sich eben dunkel über den Mond gelegt hatten, he stood beneath the shadows which had that moment duskily veiled the moon. Da trat Undine eben zur Thür hinein, U. entered the door at the same moment. Wenn eben die Luft still ist, just while the air is tranquil. Er wird ja nicht gerade, it won't be quite so bad, I hope. Es ist gerade umgekehrt, it is just the reverse. Die Welle wuchs wie zu einem feuchten Thurm an, und wollte sie eben rettungslos begraben, the surge rose as a liquid tower, and was on the point of burying them irrecoverably. Nach der Seite, wo er gerade hinaus sah, in the direction where he chanced to look.

Gar, before a negative, is expressed by *at all*; before adjectives and adverbs by *very*, *extremely*, *most*. It is frequently used for *so* *gar*, *even*. Gar nicht, not at all; gar nichts, nothing at all; gar kein Geld, no money at all; ein gar herrlicher Bissen, a most delicious morsel; ich kenne ihn gar wohl, I know him very well; gar niemand, nobody at all; ganz und gar, quite; ich bezweifle das ganz und gar nicht, I have not the least doubt about it; vielleicht gefällt es mir gar, perhaps I even shall like it.

Anfangs wollt' es mir gar vorkommen, als wär' er ein Mensch, at first sight it even appeared to me, as if he were a man. Der Geistliche sah gar lieb und ehrwürdig aus, the clergyman wore a very placid and venerable air. Niemand wollte sein Leben daran setzen, einen so gar gefährlichen Nebenbuhler zurückzuholen, no one would consent to expose his life to bring back a rival so very dangerous.

The original meaning of *gar* is *sufficiently done*: Das Essen ist noch nicht gar; the meat is not yet done sufficiently; das Brod ist nicht gar, the bread is not sufficiently baked.

Nur, *only*, *but*.—Nun, *jetzt*, *now*, *at present*.

Er hatte nur einen einzigen Freund, he had but one friend; es sind ihrer nur zehn, there are but ten of them; nur er weiß es, nobody but he knows it; nun weiß er es, now he knows it; nur fort, come on; nun

fort, now come ; von nun an bis in Ewigkeit, for ever and ever ; nun endlich einmal, now at last.

Jetzt denotes the actually present time ; nun denotes a continuance of the present time : er ist jetzt im Besitze seines Vermögens, he is at present in the possession of his fortune ; jetzt habe ich nichts mehr zu sagen, I have nothing more to say at present ; nun habe ich nichts mehr zu sagen, now I have nothing more to say.

Nun, nun ! well, well ! nun wohl, well then ; nun, es sei so, let it be so. Es sind nun wohl fünfzehn Jahre vergangen, da zog ich einmal durch den wüsten Wald, it is now about fifteen years, since I one day crossed the wild forest. Nun, mir ging unterwegs die Geschichte ziemlich im Kopfe herum, well, this affair would keep running in my head, as I went on my way.

Je (jemals), ever, at any time.

Je, stands like the definite article in English before a comparative degree, when two are brought together for the purpose of expressing an equal degree of quality or manner, and is followed by je or desto, as : ich habe sie je länger je lieber, the longer I have her, the more I love her ; je eher desto besser, the sooner the better ; je mehr man eiset, desto weniger kommt man weiter, the more haste the worse speed.—Je stands before the subordinate, desto before the principal sentence. Ein Kunstwerk ist desto schöner, je vollkommener es ist (: je vollkommener ein Kunstwerk, desto schöner ist es :), a work of art is inasmuch more beautiful as it is more perfect.

Um so or um so viel, *so much the*, may be used instead of desto. Je größer unsere Freuden sind, desto mehr empfinden wir ihre Vergänglichkeit, the greater our pleasures, the more we feel how transitory they are. Wer arm ist, hat um so viel mehr Ursache zu arbeiten und sparsam zu sein, he who is poor, has so much the more reason to work and to be saving. Sie haben es nicht gethan, und das ist mir um so lieber, you have not done it, and that is so much the more agreeable to me.—Undine drang nur um so ernstlicher auf die Erfüllung ihrer Befehle, Undine only the more earnestly urged on the accomplishment of her commands.

Weise, wise. Der Weise, the wise man, philosopher. Die Weise, the manner. Die Wiese, the meadow. Der Weiser (an einer Uhr), the hand, (in einem Bienenstocke), the queen-bee. Die Waise, the orphan.

Er sucht den Stein der Weisen, he is looking for the philosopher's stone. Die sieben Weisen Griechenlands, the seven sages of Greece.—Auf diese

Weise geht es nicht, it will not do in this manner. Es ist die Weise so, it is the common run.

Einem etwas weiß machen, to make one believe; er machte ihn das weiß, he made him believe that. Er läßt sich leicht etwas weiß machen, he is easily persuaded.—Weiß (adjective), white; weiße Wäsche, clean linen; weiße Haut, fair skin; ein Stück weißes Papier, a blank.

Weisen is sometimes used for zeigen, to show, to direct, to teach. Ich bin an Sie gewiesen, I was directed to you. Ich will es ihm schon weisen, (zeigen), I'll teach him manners. Es wird sich weisen (zeigen), time will show.—Weissen, to white-wash.—Wissen, to know (Key, p. 55).

Right, recht, sehr, ganz.—Mir ist Alles recht, I am content with everything. Sie kommen mir eben recht, you come in right time. Er ist nicht recht geschickt, he is not in his right senses. Ihre Uhr geht nicht recht, your watch is not right. Man kann es Ihnen nicht recht machen, it is impossible to please you. Das heißt recht aufgeschnitten, that is downright bragging. Sie verstehen mich nicht recht, you mistake my meaning. Ich bin recht froh darüber, I am very glad of it. Ich habe ihn recht lieb, I love him with all my heart. Ich weiß nicht recht wie ich's machen soll, I am at a loss how to proceed. Rechts, rechter Hand, on the right.—Das sind nicht die rechten Mittel, these are not the right means. Er ist der rechte Mann dazu, he is a proper person for it. Ist dies der rechte Weg nach R? Is this the right way to R? Sie sind ein rechter Engländer, you are a downright Englishman.

Sie haben Recht, you are right (see p. 167). Er gab seiner Frau Recht, he yielded the question to his wife. Haben Sie ein Recht so mit mir umzugehen? Have you a right to use me thus? Ausgehende Rechte, export duties.

Man sah sie stellte sich in Bereitschaft, etwas recht Ausführliches zu erzählen, it was evident that she had come to the resolution to give a full account of herself. Er bat ihr auch sein Unrecht mit klaren Worten ab, he also earnestly begged her pardon for the injustice he had done her. Ich weiß, die schönen deutschen Frauen haben dich recht gern, I know that the beautiful German ladies are very fond of you. Ich hatte mich noch kaum im Sattel wieder zurecht gesetzt, und die Zügel wieder ordentlich recht gefaßt, hardly had I well settled myself in my saddle, and got the reins in my grasp again. Was eine Menschenbrust vermag, wenn sie so recht will, so recht aus ihrem besten Leben will, das versteht der ohnmächtige Gaukler nicht, what the heart of man can do, when it exerts the full force of its

will, the strong energy of its noblest powers, of this the feeble enchanter has no comprehension.

Recht gern, most willingly. Dieses ist mir lieber als jenes, I like this better than that. Es sollte mir nichts lieber sein, nothing should be more welcome (agreeable) to me. Ich wollte lieber sterben als dieses thun, I would rather die than do so. Karl der Große aß lieber Braten als gekochtes Fleisch, Charlemagne preferred roast meat to boiled meat. Er trinkt lieber Wein als Wasser, he likes wine better than water.

To put, stellen, legen, stecken.

Stellen, to put, make to stand upright. Legen, to put, lay. Stecken, to put (into).

Stellen Sie drei Leuchter auf den Tisch, put three candle-sticks upon the table. Stellen Sie Ihren Stock in den Winkel, put your cane into the corner. Wohin soll ich diese Flasche Wein stellen? or wo soll ich diese Flasche Wein hin stellen? Where am I to put this bottle of wine?

Legen Sie die Bücher auf den Tisch, put the books upon the table. Warum haben Sie meinen Degen auf den Stuhl gelegt? why have you put my sword upon the chair? Legen Sie sich zu Bette, wenn Sie sich unwohl fühlen, go to bed if you feel unwell.

Stecken Sie den Degen in die Scheide, put the sword into the sheath. Stecken Sie Lichter auf die Leuchter, put candles upon the candle-sticks. Ich steckte das Geld in die Börse, I put the money into the purse.

Setzen Sie doch Ihren Hut auf, do put on your hat. Warum setzen Sie Ihren Hut nicht auf? why don't you put on your hat?

To know, kennen, wissen, können.—Kennen, to know; having a knowledge of the outward form of things; wissen, to know, to be acquainted with; können (see p. 127).

Kennen Sie meinen Bruder? Do you know my brother? Ja, ich habe das Vergnügen ihn zu kennen, yes, I have the pleasure of knowing him. Nein, ich habe nicht das Vergnügen ihn zu kennen, no, I have *not the pleasure* of knowing him. (This may also be expressed by: ich habe das Vergnügen nicht, ihn zu kennen, but ich habe das Vergnügen, ihn nicht zu kennen, signifies: I have the pleasure *of not knowing* him; see p. 109). Kennen Sie Herrn X., und wissen Sie wo er wohnt? Do you know Mr. X., and do you know where he *lives*? Ja, ich kenne ihn, und weiß, daß er in der Oxfordstraße wohnt, yes, I know him, and know that he lives in Oxford-street. Ich kenne ihn nicht, I do not know him; ich weiß nicht, wo er wohnt, I do not know where he lives. Wann haben Sie meinen Vetter kennen lernen? (p. 129)? when did you become acquainted with my cousin?

Ich weiß nicht, was ich thun soll, I do not know what to do. Er wußte nicht wohin er gehen sollte, he did not know where to go. Sie weiß nicht was sie sagen soll, she does not know what to say. Ich weiß es lange, I know it a great while ago. Wollen Sie es mich wissen lassen? Will you send me word? Man kann nicht wissen was er beabsichtigt, it is doubtful what he intends. Was giebt es Neues? or giebt es etwas Neues? Are there any news? Nichts von Belang, daß ich wüßte, nothing of consequence I know of. Ich weiß schon wer er ist, I know his way. Er weiß sich viel damit, he values himself much upon it. Wenn ich nur wüßte, was er thun wird, if I only knew, what he is going to do.—Er kann Alles, he knows everything.

To salute, grüßen, sich empfehlen. The Germans, when leaving a person, use the verb sich empfehlen, to recommend one's self: ich empfehle mich Ihnen; ich habe die Ehre, mich Ihnen zu empfehlen; or they say: leben Sie wohl, farewell; but more generally the French *Adieu* is used.—Grüßen, to greet, to convey love and respects to one, as: Grüßen Sie Ihren (Herrn) Bruder von mir or empfehlen Sie mich Ihrem (Herrn) Bruder, remember me kindly to your brother.—Machen Sie Ihrer Frau Mutter mein Compliment.

Reisen, to travel; reißen, to burst; reizen, to irritate, to charm; reisend, travelling; reisend, bursting; reizend, irritating, charming.

Er will zum Vergnügen auf eine kurze Zeit nach Deutschland reisen, he is going to make a trip to Germany. Er ist nach Holland gereist, he is gone to Holland. Er wird über Paris nach Deutschland reisen, he will go to Germany by the way of Paris.

Welch ein reisender Strom! what a rapid stream! Er hat das Reißen in den Gliedern, he has the gout (die Gicht). Er hat mich aus einer großen Gefahr gerissen, he has rescued me from a great danger. Reißen Sie keine Poffen, don't play the fool. Sich um etwas reißen, to strive for something.

Sie ist eine reizende Schönheit, she is a charming beauty. Meine Reizende, my charmer. Dies ist eine sehr reizende Gegend, this is a most beautiful neighbourhood. Reizen Sie ihn nicht zum Zorn, do not provoke him. Diese Novelle ist reizend, this novel is full of charms.

Beten, bitten, bieten.

Beten, to pray to God, to say prayers; to say grace. (ich bete, ich betete, ich habe gebetet.)

Wenn Du betest, sollst Du nicht sein wie die Heuchler, die da gern stehen und beten in den Schulen, und an den Esen auf den Gassen, when thou

prayest, thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are, who love to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets. Wenn Du aber betest, so gehe in Dein Kämmerlein, und schließe die Thür zu und bete zu Deinem Vater im Verborgenen, but when thou prayest, enter into thy closet and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy father which is in secret.

Bitten, to request, to pray, to ask. (ich bitte, ich bat, ich habe gebeten.)

Ich bitte Sie um Verzeihung, I beg your pardon; zu Gaste bitten, einladen, to invite; ich bat ihn zu mir zu kommen, I invited him to call upon me. Ich habe ihn gebeten, uns seine Hülfe zu leihen, I have requested him to lend us his assistance.

Euer Vater weiß, was ihr bedürft, ehe denn ihr ihn bittet. Darum sollt ihr also beten:—your father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him. After this manner therefore pray ye:—

Bieten, to offer, to tender. (ich biete, ich bot, ich habe geboten).

Er bot ihm £25 für sein Werk, he offered him £25 for his work. Er bietet ihm die Spitze, he opposes him. Viele bieten darauf, it has a number of bidders. Ich biete Ihnen einen guten Morgen, I bid you good morning. Er bietet sein Haus feil, he offers his house for sale.

Das Gebet, the prayer. Das Gebot, der Bot, the offer, the bidding, the commandment. Die Bitte, the petition, request, supplication.

Das Gebet des Herrn, the Lord's prayer. Sein Gebot (or sein Bot) ist zu niedrig, his offer is too low. Die zehn Gebote, the ten commandments. Er gewährte mir meine Bitte, he granted my request. Das Kirchengebet, common prayer. Er verrichtet sein Gebet, he performs his prayer. Ich stehe Ihnen zu Gebote, I am at your command.

Stunde, *hour, lesson*. In speaking of a space of time, the word *Stunde* is used, and not *Uhr*, which means, *clock, watch*. Wann haben Sie zu Mittag gegessen? When have you had your dinner? Vor zwei Stunden, two hours ago. Um wie viel Uhr? At what o'clock? Um drei Uhr, at three o'clock (see p. 150). Es ist noch keine Stunde her, it is not yet an hour. Schon vor einer Stunde, an hour ago. Bis auf die letzte Stunde, to the last hour; müßige Stunden, spare hours.

Lesson, instruction, (der Unterricht) die Stunde. Ich wünsche Unterricht (or Stunden) im Deutschen zu nehmen, I wish to take lessons in German. Er giebt deutsche Stunden (or deutschen Unterricht), he gives German lessons. Ich habe zwölf Stunden monatlich, I have twelve lessons a

month. Ich habe jetzt vierundzwanzig Stunden gehabt, I have now had twenty four lessons. Ich gebrauche zwei Stunden täglich um meine deutsche Lektion vorzubereiten, I want two hours every day to prepare my German lesson. Ich nehme einen Tag um den andern eine Stunde im Deutschen, I take a German lesson every other day. Er nimmt Unterricht im Tanzen, he takes dancing lessons. Die Stunde ist aus, the lesson is finished.

PRONOUNS OF ADDRESS.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Plur.
N. Sie you	Ihr	Ihre	Ihr	Ihre your
G. Ihrer of you	Ihres	Ihrer	Ihres	Ihrer of your
D. Ihnen to you	Ihrem	Ihrer	Ihrem	Ihren to your
A. Sie you	Ihren	Ihre	Ihr	Ihre your

Singular.

N. Ihr Herr Bruder	Ihre Frau Schwester	Ihr Fräulein Schwester
G. Ihres Herrn Bruders	Ihrer Frau Schwester	Ihres Fräuleins Schwester.
D. Ihrem Herrn Bruder	Ihrer Frau Schwester	Ihrem Fräulein Schwester.
A. Ihren Herrn Bruder	Ihre Frau Schwester	Ihr Fräulein Schwester

Plural.

N. Ihre Brüder	Ihre Schwestern	Ihre Kinder
G. Ihrer Brüder	Ihrer Schwestern	Ihrer Kinder
D. Ihren Brüdern	Ihren Schwestern	Ihren Kindern
A. Ihre Brüder	Ihre Schwestern	Ihre Kinder.

N. Wer hat Ihnen das Geld gegeben? Ihr Herr Vater, Ihre Frau Mutter, Ihr Fräulein Schwester.

G. Wessen Geld haben Sie da? Das Ihres Herrn Onkels, das Ihrer Frau Tante, das Ihres Fräuleins Cousine.

D. Wem haben Sie das Geld gegeben? Ihrem Herrn Vetter, Ihrer Frau Schwester, Ihrem Fräulein Nichte.

A. Wen erwarten Sie? Ihren Herrn Sohn, Ihre Frau Tochter, Ihr Fräulein Tochter.

Was ist das (dies)? Dies ist Ihr Brief, Ihre Feder, Ihr Buch. Dies sind Ihre Briefe, Ihre Federn, Ihre Bücher.

Haben Sie Etwas empfangen? Ja, ich habe Ihren Brief, Ihre Feder, Ihr Buch empfangen. Ja, ich habe Ihre Briefe, Ihre Federn und Ihre Bücher empfangen.

Warum haben Sie das gethan? Ich that es Ihetwegen. Ich danke Ihnen für die mir erzeigte Gefälligkeit. Ich bin Ihnen für Ihre Güte verbunden. Ich erlaube mir Sie um eine Gefälligkeit zu bitten. Womit kann ich Ihnen dienen? Was hat Ihr Bruder? Er hat Ihren Regenschirm, Ihre Börse und Ihr Glas. Hat Ihre Schwester Ihren Ring, Ihre Tasse und Ihr Buch? Haben Sie Ihres Bruders Brief gelesen? Haben Sie den Hut und die Weste Ihres Herrn Bruders? Sagen Sie doch Ihrem Herrn Großvater, Ihrer Frau Großmutter und Ihrem Fräulein Schwester, daß ich sie morgen besuchen werde. Ich habe gestern Ihren Herrn Neffen, Ihre Frau Nichte und Ihr Fräulein Cousine gesehen. Wo sind Ihre Brüder und Ihre Schwestern? Wessen Gepäc ist dies? Es ist das Ihrer Onkel und Ihrer Tanten.

UNDINE. Chap. I.

Es mögen.—Es, neuter pronoun of the third person, may relate to nouns of any gender and number, to adjectives and prepositions (see p. 75)—This observation also applies to the neuter of the demonstrative pronoun dies, dieß, dieses, this, daß, that, and the neuter of the interrogative pronoun welches, which. Example: — Daß ist ein guter Mann, that (or he) is a good man. Daß ist die Dame, von der ich mit Ihnen gesprochen habe, that is the lady of whom I have spoken to you. Sind dies (dieses or dieß) die Bücher, die er bestellt hat? are these the books which he has ordered? Welches sind die Äpfel, die ich nehmen soll? Which are the apples that I am to take?—Es mögen nun wohl schon viele hundert Jahre her sein, it may now perhaps be many hundred years since,—Since (or ago) referring to time: seit, her, vorbei, seitdem: long since, lange her; how long since? seit wann? About two years since, vor ungefähr zwei Jahren. How long is it since he was here? wie lange ist es her, daß er hier war? He was here a fortnight ago, er war vor vierzehn Tagen hier. It is a year since, es ist ein Jahr her. It is hardly six months since, es sind kaum sechs Monate her. Is it long since you have seen him? ist es schon lange her, daß Sie ihn gesehen haben? Since (expressing a cause), da, weil: since you are here, da Sie doch hier sind.—

Es giebt, there is, there are; es gab, there was, there were; es hat—gegeben, there has (or have) been; es hatte—gegeben, there had been; es wird—geben, there will be; es würde—geben, there would be, &c. (see p. 75 & Key p. 10). Notice that es giebt, &c., requires the object in the accusative. Giebt es kein Mittel ihn zum Sprechen (zum Schweigen) zu bringen? is there no means to make him speak (to make him quiet?)

Er flüchte. How are the tenses of regular verbs formed? (see p. 49.)

Question on the prepositions that occur.

Question on the construction and inverted sentences.

Eines, Keines, &c., are used in the neuter, being applicable *to any one*, without regard to sex or number. Von Menschen freilich war an dieser hübschen Stelle wenig oder gar nichts anzutreffen, with respect to human beings, it is true, there were few or rather none to be met with in this pleasant spot. (So ganz ohne Ursache gewinnt man ein Andres nicht so lieb, so perfectly without cause one individual does not become so fondly attached to another. Alles um sie her, all (people) around her. Eines der Eheleute, one of the married people.)

Incidental and explanatory sentences go next to the word to which they refer, and, of course, precede the participle or infinitive of the principal clause, or the whole verb in an irregular construction, as: ein Wald, den die meisten Leute—scheuten.

Er wohnte in einer überaus anmuthigen Gegend, he lived in an exceedingly beautiful neighbourhood. Attributive adjectives are placed before their noun and declined; adjectives placed after their noun as predicates and adverbs are not declined; thus we say: die Gegend war überaus anmuthig. Some prepositions are used as adverbs: überaus, exceedingly; worauf, whereupon, upon which; durchaus, throughout (durchaus nicht, by no means); voraus, beforehand; vorüber, over; mitunter, now and then; inzwischen, in the meantime; damit, at the same time;—durch und durch, throughout, wholly; für und für, for ever and ever; nach und nach, gradually; über und über, over and over; um und um, on all sides.—The following contractions are used: drauf, draus, drin, drinnen, drunter, drum, for darauf, &c.

—(weil) er hegte fast keine andre als fromme Gedanken, und noch außerdem (besides), jedesmal wenn er betrat die verrufenen Schatten, (er) war gewohnt anzustimmen ein geistliches Lied aus heller Kehle und aufrichtigem Herzen.

From the rules, given p. 64 &c., it appears that the greatest part of masc. nouns form their plural in -e, fem. in -n or -en, neuter -er; those ending in el, en, er, chen, lein, do not vary. Which then is the plural of Kapitel, Ritter, Fischer, Schatten, &c.; Thüre, Gegend, Hütte, Erdjunge, Fluth, Aue, Stelle, &c.; der Gast, der Forst, &c.? Which is the singular of Armen, Gräsern, Blumen, Bäumen, Creaturen, Gaukeleien, &c.

CONVERSATION.

Was gab es einmal?
Wie viele Jahre mag es schon her
sein?

Wann gab es einmal einen alten
guten Fischer?

Was gab es vor vielen hundert
Jahren einmal?

War der Fischer alt oder jung?

Wie alt war er?

Wo saß der Fischer eines schönen
Abends?

Wer saß eines schönen Abends vor
der Thür?

Wann saß der alte gute Fischer
vor der Thür?

Was that er da?

Wer flickte seine Netze?

Was flickte er?

Wo flickte er seine Netze?

Wo wohnte er?

In was für einer Gegend wohnte
er?

Wie war die Gegend, wo der Fi-
scher wohnte?

Was war überaus anmuthig?

War die Gegend, wo der Fischer
wohnte, anmuthig?

Wo war die Hütte des Fischers
gebaut?

Was war auf einem grünen Bo-
den gebaut?

Wessen Hütte war auf einem grü-
nen Boden gebaut?

Einen alten guten Fischer.
Viele hundert Jahre.

Vor vielen hundert Jahren.

Einen guten alten Fischer.

Er war alt.

Das weiß ich nicht (or ich weiß es
nicht).

Vor der Thür.

Der gute alte Fischer.

Eines schönen Abends.

Er flickte seine Netze.

Der alte gute Fischer.

Seine Netze.

Vor der Thür.

In einer überaus anmuthigen Ge-
gend.

In einer überaus anmuthigen Ge-
gend.

Sie war überaus anmuthig.

Die Gegend wo der gute alte
Fischer wohnte.

Ja (or ja, sie war anmuthig).

Auf einem grünen Boden.

Die Hütte des guten alten Fischers.

Die Hütte des Fischers (or die des
Fischers).

Wohinaus streckte sich dieser grüne Boden?

Was streckte sich weit in einen großen Landsee hinaus?

War der Landsee groß?

In was hatte sich die Erdzunge hineingedrängt?

Was hatte sich in die Fluth hineingedrängt?

Weshalb hatte sich die Erdzunge in die Fluth hineingedrängt?

Aus Liebe zu was?

Wie war die Fluth?

Was war bläulich klar und wunderbar?

Hatte das Wasser mit verliebten Armen nach der schönen Aue gegriffen?

Nach was hatte das Wasser mit verliebten Armen gegriffen?

Wie war die Aue?

Wie waren die Gräser und Blumen?

Wie war der Schatten?

Was war schön?

Was war hochschwankend.

Was war erquicklich?

Ging Eins bei dem Andern zu Gaste?

Was that das Eine?

Weshalb war jegliches so schön?

Waren viele Menschen an dieser schönen Stelle anzutreffen?

Wo waren nicht viele Menschen anzutreffen?

Weit in einen großen Landsee hinaus.

Der grüne Boden, worauf die Hütte des Fischers gebaut war.

Ja (or ja, er war groß).

In die Fluth.

Die Erdzunge.

Wie es schien aus Liebe.

Zu der bläulich klaren, wunderhellen Fluth.

Bläulich klar und wunderbar.

Die Fluth.

Ja, es schien so.

Nach der schönen Aue, nach ihren hochschwankenden Gräsern und Blumen und nach dem erquicklichen Schatten ihrer Bäume.

Schön (or sie war schön).

Hochschwankend (or sie waren hochschwankend).

Erquicklich (or er war erquicklich).

Die Aue.

Die Gräser und Blumen.

Der Schatten der Bäume.

Ja.

Es ging bei dem Andern zu Gaste.

Weil Eins bei dem Andern zu Gaste ging.

Nein.

An dieser schönen Stelle.

Wer wohnte an dieser schönen
Stelle?

Wo wohnten der Fischer und seine
Hausleute?

Was lag hinter der Erdzunge?

Wo lag ein sehr wilder Wald?

Scheuten die mehrsten Menschen
den Wald?

Wer scheute den Wald?

Was scheueten die mehrsten Men-
schen?

Weshalb scheueten die mehrsten
Menschen den wilden Wald?

Wie war der Wald?

Was sollte man in dem Walde
antreffen?

Wo sollte man wundersame Crea-
turen und Gaukeleien antreffen?

Begaben sich die Menschen nicht in
den Wald hinein?

Warum begaben sie sich nicht in
den Wald hinein?

Durchschritt der alte fromme Fi-
scher den Wald ohne Anfechtung?

Wer durchschritt den Wald ohne
Anfechtung?

Durchschritt der alte Fischer den
Wald oft?

Wann ging der Fischer durch den
Wald?

Waren die Fische, die er nach der
Stadt trug, gut?

Was fing der Fischer auf seiner
schönen Landzunge?

Was war köstlich?

Der Fischer und seine Hausleute.

An dieser schönen Stelle.

Ein sehr wilder Wald.

Hinter der Erdzunge.

Ja.

Die mehrsten Menschen.

Den sehr wilden Wald.

Wegen seiner Finsterniß und Un-
wegsamkeit, wie auch wegen der
wundersamen Creaturen und
Gaukeleien, die man darin an-
treffen sollte.

Finster und unwegsam.

Wundersame Creaturen und Gau-
keleien.

In dem sehr wilden Walde, der
hinter der Erdzunge lag.

Nein, wenigstens nicht ohne Noth.

Weil sie ihn allzusehr scheueten.

Ja, er durchschritt den Wald zu
vielen Malen.

Der alte fromme Fischer.

Ja, er durchschritt ihn zu vielen
Malen.

Wenn er Fische zur Stadt trug.

Ja, sie waren köstlich.

Köstliche Fische.

Die Fische, die der Fischer auf sei-
ner schönen Landzunge fing.

Wo fing der Fischer köstliche Fische?
Nach welcher Stadt trug der Fi-
scher die köstlichen Fische?

War diese Stadt groß?
Wo lag diese große Stadt?

Ward es dem Fischer leicht, durch
den Forst zu ziehen?

Was ward dem Fischer leicht?
Warum ward es dem Fischer wohl
so leicht, durch den Forst zu zie-
hen?

Was für Gedanken hegte er?

Wer hegte nur fromme Gedanken?
Was war der Fischer noch außer-
dem gewohnt?

Wann stimmte er ein geistliches
Lied an?

Was that er, wenn er die verrufe-
nen Schatten betrat?

Wie sang er?

Was sang er aus heller Kehle
und aufrichtigem Herzen?

Was für ein Lied sang er?

Auf seiner schönen Landzunge.
Nach einer großen Stadt, welche
nicht sehr weit hinter dem gro-
ßen Walde lag.

Ja (or ja, sie war groß).

Nicht sehr weit hinter dem großen
Walde.

Ja, es ward ihm leicht.

Durch den Forst zu ziehen.
Mehrentheils wohl deswegen, weil
er fast keine andere als fromme
Gedanken hegte, und &c.

Fast keine andere als fromme Ge-
danken.

Der gute alte Fischer.

Er war gewohnt jedesmal, wenn
er die verrufenen Schatten be-
trat, ein geistliches Lied aus hel-
ler Kehle und aufrichtigem Her-
zen anzustimmen.

Jedesmal wenn er die verrufenen
Schatten betrat.

Er stimmte ein geistliches Lied an.

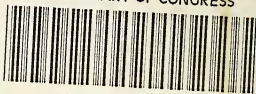
Aus heller Kehle und aufrichtigem
Herzen.

Ein geistliches Lied.

Ein geistliches Lied.



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